The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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Cont

Mrs C W Daniels
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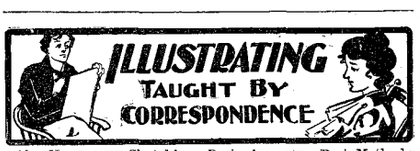

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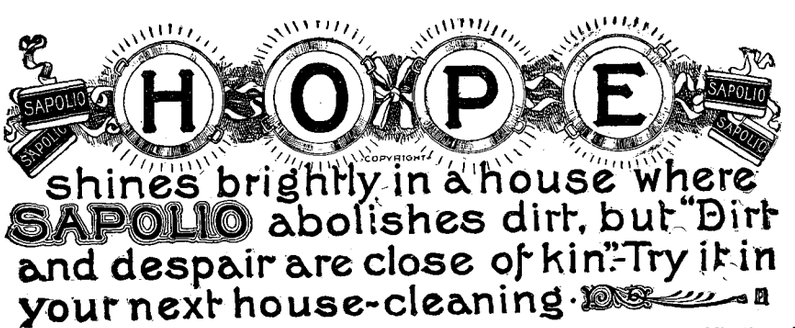

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

BOER REJECTION OF BRITISH TERMS.

THE later reports of the peace negotiations in South Africa, showing that it was Sir Alfred Milner, not Botha, who began the negotiations, that the terms were far better than the "unconditional surrender" policy of a short time ago, and that General Botha rejected the suit and added that he was not disposed to recommend the terms to the earnest consideration of his government, are accepted by the American papers as revealing an amount of confidence that the Boers were not before supposed to possess. The New York *Sun* suggests that "knowing the difficulty of campaigning in the winter season, now close at hand, and being probably well informed of the way in which the British troops are suffering from disease, the Boers may believe that they need continue the war for only a short time longer to obtain better terms than those offered," and adds that "the fact that the British Government should have receded from its first position of unconditional surrender so far as to negotiate terms appears to have encouraged them to hold out."

Some papers think that General Botha heard of the Anglo-Russian friction in China, and hoped that the war in that quarter might bring about the withdrawal of the British "teeth" from South Africa; and "if Great Britain should become involved in war with a power like Russia," observes the Baltimore *Sun*, "the Boers would have an excellent chance to win their independence." The Brooklyn *Standard-Union* sees in this British complication the germ of danger to our own country. "Even if it were true," it says, "that the outcome of the Boer war had not a direct interest for the people of this republic, yet the fact that England's forces are engaged there in such numbers as to prevent the proper representation of the power of the English nation in China prospers the cause of Russian barbarism and aggression, and to that extent is harmful to all civilized countries." As for the Boers themselves, the Philadelphia *Record* and a number of other papers think that they are unwise in not accepting terms that are at all favorable, but other papers rejoice in their grit. "Against national annihilation," declares the Springfield *Republican*, "any people is justified in fighting, if it chooses, until every man has perished in defense of the state."

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) outlines and comments on the terms as follows:

"If the question of independence be left out of consideration, it can not be said that the terms offered to General Botha by the British were illiberal. As reported in the parliamentary papers issued to-day and summarized elsewhere, the English plan was to govern the Transvaal and Orange River colonies by a crown-colony administration, composed of a nominated executive advised by an elective assembly, this form of government to be succeeded shortly by a representative government. The English and Dutch languages were to have equal rights, Boer war debts to the extent of £1,000,000 were to be paid, assistance was offered to enable the impoverished farmers to start afresh, and the expatriated prisoners were to be returned. Certainly this is far from being the unconditional surrender demanded by Lord Roberts, and the very fact that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain himself directed the modification of the terms as late as March 6 shows how eager for peace even the great Jingo leader has become. Indeed, the Boers might well have counted this a substantial victory and have been justified in accepting the terms, trusting to future negotiations for further amnesty toward rebellious English colonists, and for the settlement of other disputed questions. Until the Boer side of the case is heard, the points at issue may not be clearly understood, but until then it would seem as if the responsibility for further bloodshed and suffering rests squarely upon Boer shoulders, and that General Botha's actions smacked somewhat of the renowned Boer slimness."

ENGLAND, RUSSIA, AND THE RAILROAD SIDING.

MOST of the American press treat the Anglo-Russian dispute over a strip of land in the Tien-Tsin railroad yards, on which the English wanted to build a siding, as a very small affair, in both senses of that adjective. Now that the strained situation has been happily ended by the agreement of both governments to withdraw their troops and submit the matter to negotiation, there is a tendency manifest to treat the picture of two hostile camps guarding a railroad switch as a joke; but some papers see serious possibilities in the incident. The Springfield *Republican* says that it "has been like a flash of lightning in revealing the real peril to the world's peace of the present situation in China," and the Philadelphia *Ledger* believes that it indicates a tension that is "a constant menace to peace as long as the soldiers of the several nations remain encamped in China."

On the other side, the Peking correspondent of the Associated Press reports that "the people of Tien-Tsin see a considerable comic-opera element in the whole affair," that "every kodak in

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the place has been snap-shoting," and that "one enterprising individual prevailed upon a Cossack to pose with his uplifted sword about to fall on a Sepoy's head, while the Sepoy's fixed bayonet was touching the clothes of the Cossack." "It is ridiculous," says the Detroit *Free Press*, "to suppose that the two nations would rush into war over a railroad siding and a few square feet of territory," and the New York *Tribune* believes that "there has been no serious thought of war, at least in the minds of serious and responsible statesmen." *The Tribune's* London correspondent says:

"The railway siding dispute is so petty that suspicion is excited in diplomatic circles that the crisis has been brought on artificially by Russia for the sake of diverting attention from Manchuria. If this theory be correct, the Tien-Tsin dispute will be settled by a display of conciliation at St. Petersburg, and England and Germany will be allowed the satisfaction of claiming diplomatic success in due time. Meanwhile Manchuria will become irrevocably Russian, and nothing will be said about scuttling or loss of prestige."

The London *News* and *Star* are reported as expressing regret that England's South African complication renders her powerless to do anything more than "bluster" in China. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says, in the same vein:

"There is no continental country, no second-class power anywhere, with which England could safely go to war at present. Her hands are tied in South Africa, and after her war there is closed it will be a long while before she can recover her former military prestige or strength. No matter, as the London *News* says, how just her cause of quarrel with Russia may be, England can not maintain it with force of arms, and tho Russia may act upon the aggressive in China, England can only threaten, not strike. Her hands have been tied by Mr. Chamberlain's blundering crime against the little African republics, and so once more does it appear that the mills of the gods, tho grinding slowly, are grinding exceedingly sure."

WHAT THE "BOXER" TROUBLES HAVE COST AMERICAN TRADE.

THE sufferings of Americans in China from the effects of the Boxer uprising have been given such wide publicity that they are hardly likely to be forgotten or depreciated; but probably few are aware of the extent to which the interests of merchants in this country have been damaged by the Chinese troubles. "The year 1900," remarks Consul John Fowler, of Chefu, "began with the greatest increase in our trade ever known, and ended with the most serious losses." In order to give some idea of the way in which a few specified lines of imports fell off, Consul Fowler gives (in "Consular Reports," March 19) the following table, showing merchandise imported from America into the ports of Chefu, Tien-Tsin, and New-Chwang during the quarter ending September 30, 1900, and the same period of 1899:

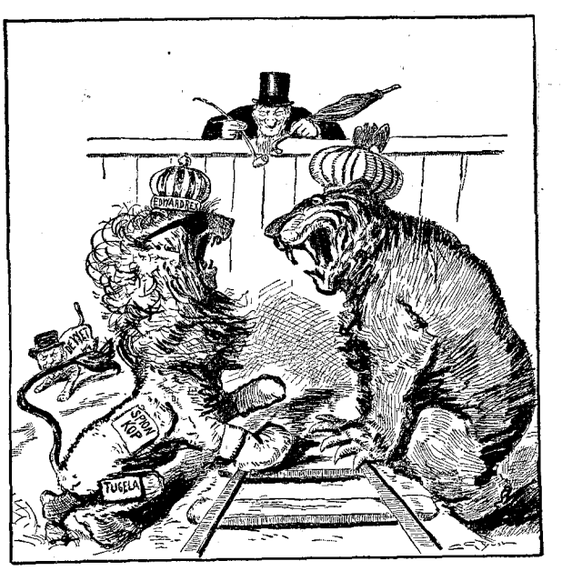
Article.	1899.	1900.	Decrease.
Drills.....pieces	371,172	20,589	350,583
Jeans.....do	22,930	3,340	19,590
Sheetings.....do	839,480	81,790	757,690
Flour.....haikwan taels	158,275	19,225	139,050
Oil, kerosene.....gallons	2,053,100	50,000	2,053,100

"The above gives a good idea of what a mob in China can do in interfering with trade," comments Consul Fowler; "the greatest loss is, of course, in cotton piece-goods, and this cessation of imports must have been most keenly felt in the Southern States." The following table shows how the exports of American cotton were affected:

Month.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
January	$855,528	$820,217	.....	$35,311
February	1,047,275	702,406	.....	344,865
March	982,722	1,172,152	$189,430	
April	564,487	398,262	.....	166,229
May	626,964	418,123	.....	208,841
June	1,568,725	554,188	.....	1,014,537
July	728,721	859,500	130,779	
August	598,380	103,520	.....	494,860
September	669,013	.....	.....	669,013
October	772,834	25,375	.....	747,459
Total	$8,414,649	$5,053,743	.....	$3,360,906

In some localities trade was almost annihilated. "I know of ships loaded with Oregon lumber," says the consul, "that reached Taku and were unable to land their cargoes, thus entailing an enormous loss upon the American lumber trade. One American firm paid through this office over $5,000 gold on demurrages alone on this account, besides losing the sale of the lumber destined for Tien-Tsin." The number of ships entering the port of Chefu during the quarter ending last September was 282, as compared with 522 the preceding year, and there was a decrease of 121 ships during the same time at New-Chwang. The total collection of duties for all China during this period was 5,163,795 taels ($7,228,000), as compared with 7,623,386 taels ($10,672,000).

WHEN IT OUGHT TO BE THE OTHER WAY.
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*



THE INTERESTED SPECTATOR: "Sic 'em!"
—*The New York World.*

SNAP-SHOTS OF THE CHINESE SITUATION.

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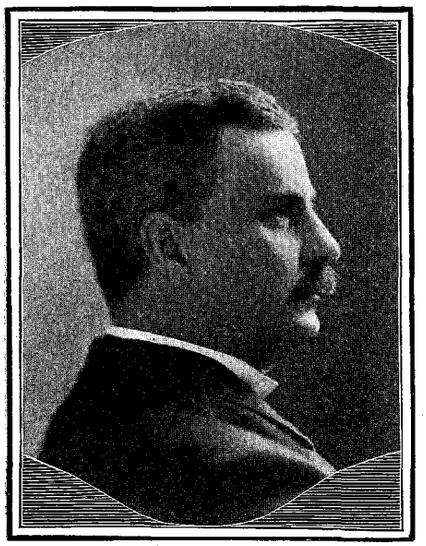
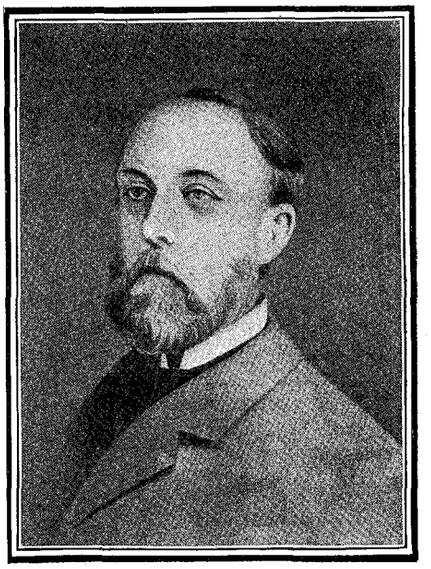
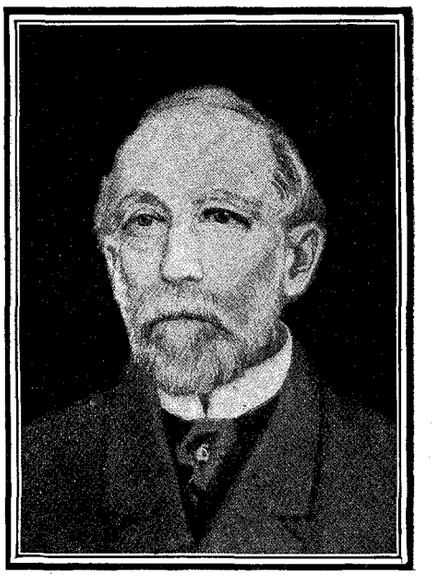


GOVERNOR ODELL.



SENATOR PLATT AS HE LOOKED TWELVE YEARS AGO.



AS HE APPEARS NOW.

Courtesy of the New York *World*.

the previous year. "Probably no country in the world," says Consul Fowler, "suffered as much as did the United States, for the scene of strife covered practically our field of trade."

The New York *Tribune*, commenting on the above figures, thinks that the most important lesson for American merchants is the "suggestion of the permanent loss this country would suffer if the 'open door' were closed against it, as is now threatened." "If, as is proposed, the northern half of the Chinese empire should be placed under Russian control and administration," it declares, "a trade which now amounts to many million dollars a year, and which is rapidly increasing, would practically be annihilated."

WHAT THE PLATT-ODELL DISAGREEMENT MAY MEAN.

THE difference of opinion between Senator Platt and Governor Odell over the "Metropolitan Police bill," to place the New York City police force under state control, seems to contain some decidedly interesting possibilities. Senator Platt has yielded for the present, but intimates that he may bring his scheme forward again later. While the immediate bone of contention is the police bill, many papers see in the disagreement a struggle between the governor and the senator for the control of the New York State Republican "machine," and all the power that goes with that control. The New York *Times* (Ind.) calls it a matter "of the highest importance to this city, to the State, and to the Republican Party," and adds that "it may have serious influence on the politics of the nation." To the city, Senator Platt's effort to get the police under state control is perhaps the most important phase of the affair; and as the legislatures of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri, and several other States are making encroachments on the home rule of the large cities within their borders, the fate of this police bill will mark an important defeat or victory for this class of legislation. The people of New York City make up half the population of the State and pay two thirds of the taxes, but control only thirty-eight per cent. of the legislature. To the State, the refusal of the governor to indorse Senator Platt's plan may mean considerable. A large number of papers believe that it may mean that Governor Odell will overthrow Mr. Platt as "boss," and take the reins himself. Says the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), "Platt seems to think that he still owns the legislature. If he does, he will yet crowd the governor into a corner. If he doesn't, he will cease to be of much account in New York politics. A boss must control something. When he does not, he is no longer boss." To the Republican Party and to the nation, the retirement of Mr. Platt as a power in politics would of course be of considerable moment; and the "arrival" of Mr. Odell in national politics would be unquestionably interesting. Some of the papers are already talking of him as a "presidential possibility."

The story of the disagreement is thus briefly told by the New York *Sun* (Rep.):

"For several weeks Senator Platt has been reiterating for publication that a police bill would be introduced, passed and signed by the governor, altho the latter had openly and with more than ordinary emphasis committed himself to a contrary policy. If the senator had deliberately determined to humiliate the governor in the public eye and to exhibit his own personal mastery over him, he could not have made his purpose more clear or less doubtful.

"Why this has been done is beyond us to explain. We fail to understand its philosophy, and, not understanding it, incline to think that it is not sound.

"By all appearances the Republican organization is opposed to the proposed legislation. Certainly, public sentiment is opposed to it. And for the last quarter of a century the state court of appeals has been opposed to it as constitutionally inadmissible.

"Why the issue of its passage should be forced upon the governor over these obstacles we can not explain."

The senator and the governor have both given out statements denying that there is any ill-feeling between them, but both statements make it clear that the senator is determinedly in favor of the police legislation, and that the governor is firmly opposed to it. Says Mr. Platt: "While I have decided views about police legislation, the governor is an honest and capable man, whose only desire is to do what he believes to be best, and no difference of opinion about any question of policy can disturb the relations which have existed between us for so many years." Governor Odell, similarly, after declaring that he will "decline to approve such a measure" as Mr. Platt is insisting upon, says: "That men may differ is self-evident, but that such differences should mean the sundering of friendships which have covered a long period of years is ridiculous." It is remarked, however, that, as both can not win, one must eventually give way, and that the other will then be plainly the master in New York Republican politics. And many papers freely predict that it will not be the governor who will give way. "The old man must climb down," says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.).

"The Decline and Fall of Platt" is the way the Boston *Tran-*

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script (Rep.) heads its editorial on the topic, and it goes on to remark that "it seems to be about time to begin to gather the materials for a political obituary notice." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) notes that most of the men who have received federal appointments from New York State—Ambassadors Choate, White, and Porter, Secretary Root, and Assistant Secretary Sanger—are not "machine" or "Platt" Republicans; and it openly declares its belief that the power of the senator is gone, and calls him the "boss emeritus."

Other papers turn their attention to the growing prominence of the young governor. "No governor from George Clinton, the first, to B. B. Odell, Jr., governor now," says the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind.), "ever had a finer chance for an issue of manhood against machinehood, or ever availed himself of it more wisely, more promptly, and more courageously." The New York *Press* (Rep.) declares that "his action gives the first guaranty for years that the Republican organization of New York must cease to be an institution for blackmail and private gain or go out of business"; and the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) observes that "he evidently sees the truth that his one hope of success lies in seizing the machine, deposing the boss, and making himself the state leader." Of the papers "up the State," the Troy *Record* (Rep.) says that "the honest and independent people of the State, regardless of party, will applaud Governor Odell for the stand he has taken," and the Utica *Press* (Ind.) agrees that "the better class of Republicans all over the State are sick and tired of Platt and Plattism, and they will hail with delight any opportunity that is not too dangerous to throw off the yoke, even tho it be to take on another." The Rochester *Post-Express* (Rep.) calls the governor's position "highly honorable," and says that he "stands to-day far higher in the estimation of the people of this State than he ever stood before"; and the Syracuse *Post-Standard* (Rep.) says: "The Empire State is honored in Governor Odell to-day. He has saved his party from disaster, his State from a national reproach. His career of honored political leadership is but now fairly begun."

Senator Quay's organ, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) believes the whole affair "is only a tempest in the teapot," and the Brooklyn *Standard-Union* (Rep.) says: "Between Senator Platt and Governor Odell there is no personal difference at all. It is purely difference of opinion as to what course is best to pursue in the interests of the whole people, and will doubtless be adjusted along lines of wisdom and continued party harmony."

AN ADVERSE VIEW OF MR. CARNEGIE'S GIFT TO NEW YORK.

THE opinion that Mr. Carnegie's gift of $5,200,000 to New York City, to establish sixty-five branch public libraries, is as wise as it is generous is so widely entertained and expressed that only the exceptions to it are notable. Such an exception is found in the New York *Sun*, which says:

"If a man offered to give you a costly carriage on the condition that you bought a two-thousand-dollar pair of horses and supported in perpetuity a commodious stable and a coachman and a groom, you might on reflection conclude that, after all, the offer was not so advantageous to you as it might have seemed at first sight.

"Mr. Carnegie offers to give New York $5,200,000 to put up the buildings for sixty-five libraries, provided the city furnishes the sites for them and pays for the libraries and their maintenance. The average cost of such sites is estimated by the Controller at $20,000 each, or $1,300,000 in all, and, according to the estimate of Dr. Billings, the books for the libraries will cost about $650,000, or $10,000 for each library. The cost of maintenance Mr. Rives estimates at $500,000 a year, and another estimate is $600,000, a sum representing the annual interest on twenty millions of bonded indebtedness.

"It will be seen, therefore, that if Mr. Carnegie's offer is accepted, his $5,200,000 will increase rather than diminish the now heavy financial burdens of the city. The amount of money proffered is insignificant proportionately to the cost of satisfying for all time the conditions imposed by the giver. That is, Mr. Carnegie proposes a new plan of public expenditure, toward which he offers to pay merely a part of the original cost of a library plant which must be supported by great and permanent public expenditure.

"It is bad manners, as the proverb tells us, to look a gift horse in the mouth, but when acceptance of a gift involves a costly

IF GENERAL WOOD IS UNPOPULAR WITH CUBA, WE CAN GUESS THE REASON.

—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

CAN'T LET GO.

—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

EFFECTS OF THE CUBAN OCCUPATION IN CARICATURE.

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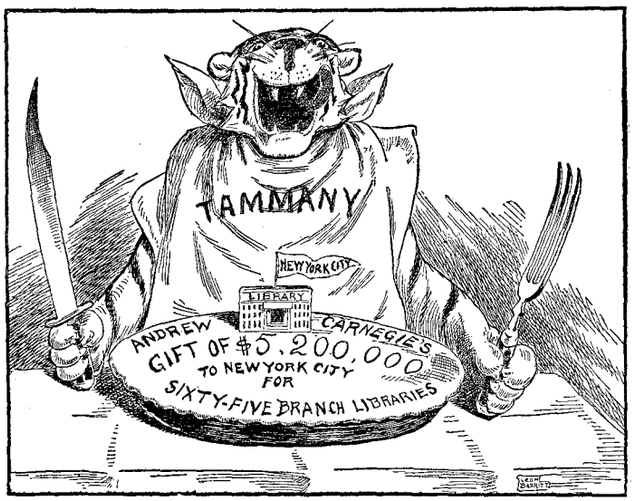
change in the public policy such considerations as we have suggested must arise in reasonable minds. Are sixty-five more libraries the one great need of New York? As Mr. Rives has said, this practical question must first be settled by public opinion before it is expedient to assume financial obligations so great for that single purpose. As it is, the city is unable to pay for all



IT EXPECTS TO DO THE CARVING.
—*The New York Tribune.*

the schools it would be desirable to have, and, of course, before people can read the books of the libraries they must have learned to read. New docks, new pavements, new bridges and other needed public improvements are prevented or delayed for the same reason; and if the financial burdens of the city are increased in this one direction, the prospects of getting the rest will be diminished still farther. . . . . .

"Mr. Carnegie's impulse to make his vast fortune of direct benefit to the public instead of keeping it as a means of gratifying his own tastes and ambitions merely is a noble impulse; but in his method of dispensing it he shows no originality. He simply follows a beaten path the end of which is doubtful, so far as concerns true public advantage. Moreover, in the instance of his proposed gift to New York he would impose on the public the cost of keeping in operation a cut-and-dried plan chosen by himself. The question his offer raises, therefore, is whether the public expenditure required by his conditions is the most expedient use to which the public money shall be put, when there are demands on the city treasury for so many other outlays for improvements as to the absolute need of which there is common agreement."

The New York *Evening Post* says in reply:

"Of course, it may be that the city needs other things more. Possibly free baths, an endowed theater, a subsidized newspaper, or other form of benefaction would in the opinion of various enthusiasts have met a more pressing need. This it does not lie with us, nor with Mr. Carnegie's critics, we may say, to determine. The city does need libraries, can afford to support them, and now, through Mr. Carnegie's generous initiative, will have them soon. What more can we ask? If nothing were to be given to the city until it had been settled by the editorial writers in conference just what form of benefaction was most imperatively necessary, the Carnegies of our time might indeed despair of dying in honorable poverty."

Mr. Miles O'Brien, president of the city board of education, proposes that a number of the public-school buildings be used as libraries. "Here in New York," *The Daily News* reports him as saying, "we have all these fine school buildings which are only used five hours a day five days in the week. I believe that they can be put to good practical use every waking hour of six days in the week." In this way Mr. O'Brien expects the schools to Americanize the children during the day and the parents in the evenings. *The News* says of the plan: "It is to have a trial, and if it proves successful it will be elaborated upon and eventually, it is expected, the major portion of the public schools will also be utilized for that purpose. The libraries will not be for the use of the school children, but for the working men and women who have not the time to patronize the larger free libraries. At first eight school buildings—four on the far east side and four on the far west side—will be equipped with libraries. The schools will be selected where the population is greatest and of a cosmopolitan character."

INCREASE OF BURGLARY, AND THE REMEDY.

IN the midst of the growing tendency toward a tender treatment of lawbreakers comes a strong article from Robert Anderson, assistant commissioner of police in London, urging that habitual criminals, instead of being sentenced to five, ten, or fifteen year terms, be locked up in jail for life. Commissioner Anderson is the author of books on "The Gospel and its Ministry," "Human Destiny," and other religious topics, and is a Commander of the Bath and a Doctor of Laws. One of his official duties is to keep a register of habitual criminals, and one of the results of this work is his discovery of the startling fact that "while crime in general is diminishing, *professional* crime is on the increase." And this is just the kind of crime, he points out (in *The Nineteenth Century and After*, London), that is the most to be feared. Murders for revenge or hatred need not cause alarm, for most of us are not the objects of those passions. "In contrast with this, take the case of a commonplace burglary. Never a night passes that some crime of this kind is not committed in the metropolis. No one can be certain, as he shuts his door and lies down to sleep, that the sanctity of his home will not be thus outraged before morning. And in every instance there is a real element of danger to the occupants, for the burglar is generally ready to resort to violence if disturbed in the commission of his crime." During the last thirty years crimes against property in London, he finds, have decreased from 22,083 a year to 16,149, while the population has been increasing from 3,500,000 to 6,500,000. In the same thirty years, however, burglaries have actually increased from 345 a year to 447.

There are two sorts of burglars, says Mr. Anderson, "those who are so utterly weak or so hopelessly wicked that they can not abstain from crime," and "others who pursue a career of crime deliberately, with full appreciation of its risks." We are too harsh with the first class, he believes, and too easy with the second. "If the convicted prisoner," he argues, "be a poor wretch who, begotten and born and bred in crime, has not the moral stamina to resist when opportunity for theft presents itself, then, instead of the brutality which now obtains of treating such an offender as a deliberate professional criminal of the other type, let him be sent to an asylum prison, where his life can be spent in useful labor, with every reasonable alleviation of his lot. And if it can be established that the offender is a criminal in the sense in which some men are artists or architects—in other words, that he is a criminal by profession, and habitually uses his liberty to prey upon the community—let him be deprived of the liberty he thus abuses."

The motive for this life incarceration is not punishment. "That rests with a higher Power," said Sir John Bridge, and Mr. Anderson quotes the remark with approval. The jail is merely a wall between the criminal and the community, and instead of releasing the habitual burglar at intervals of a few years to renew his raids on society (as is done on both sides of the Atlantic) Mr. Anderson would keep him on the far side of the bars. He says:

"When, after repeated warnings, a man has proved himself to be a moral leper, an outlaw, a criminal in character and habitual practise, to set him at liberty is quite as stupid and as wicked as

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it would be to allow a smallpox patient to go at large in the community. . . . . .

"A single prison would suffice to hold the entire gang of known criminals who now keep the community in a state of siege, and a single wing of any one of our jails would more than suffice to provide for the band of outlaws who may be described as the aristocracy of crime in England. But while we are ready to sacrifice any number of valuable lives on the battle-field, to attain results that are often doubtful and sometimes worthless, the inalienable right of these human beasts of prey, not only to life but to liberty, is maintained with all the blind fervor of a religious superstition.

"If some small share of the labor and cost successfully expended upon keeping cholera and the plague from our shores, or even in stamping out rabies among dogs, were diverted in this direction, organized crime might be abolished in a single decade. The task would be a far easier one than that which sanitary science has accomplished. For while the germs of disease are subtle and secret, the criminals are known and easily detected. And there can be no crimes without criminals: no really bad offenses without really bad offenders; and 'really bad offenders might in a very few years be made as rare as wolves.'"

MR. BRYAN ON MR. CLEVELAND.

LAST week, for the first time, the difference of opinion between Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bryan reached the point of personal attack. Ever since last November Mr. Cleveland has been advocating the return of the Democratic Party to the principles it held before 1896, and in a recent letter to the Crescent Democratic Club, of Baltimore, he repeated the same counsel by saying: "I am convinced, however, that if our party is to gain its old prestige and become again a strong and vigorous organization, feared by its enemies and inspiring the active devotion of its rank and file, it must first, of all things, itself become truly, honestly, and consistently Democratic."

The common interpretation put upon these letters and interviews that Mr. Cleveland has been giving out is that he invites the party to show Mr. Bryan the door. He does not say exactly that, however, and Mr. Bryan asks him to be more specific. Mr. Bryan says, in *The Commoner:*

"Since *The Commoner* circulates almost exclusively among 'the rank and file,' it seems proper that this paper should give the distinguished ex-Democrat an opportunity to suggest plans and specifications for a Democratic structure which would be commodious enough to afford a place of refuge for him and at the same time allow standing room for real Democrats.

"A reward, therefore, of five dollars is offered for a written statement, not to exceed five hundred words, signed by Mr. Cleveland, applying Democratic principles, as he understands them, to at least five of the questions now before the country. The offer is open to him or to any one who can secure such a statement from him. If the statement does not cover five questions, a proportionate reward of one dollar will be given for each question covered.

"An additional reward of one dollar will be given for a written statement, signed by Mr. Cleveland, explaining why he considered his opinion on public questions as of no importance during the recent campaign, but regards such opinion as important now. When the battle was on between a republic and an empire—between a democracy and a plutocracy—between bimetalism and monometalism—he refused to say a word or lift a hand in behalf of 'the rank and file' for whom he now expresses such an affectionate solicitude. He knew that a Republican victory meant an indorsement of an imperial policy, with its wars of conquest; he knew that it meant trust domination and the reign of monopoly, as well as a commendation of a financial policy never approved by a Democratic national convention, and yet he remained silent. As soon as the election was over, he came forth from his seclusion and made the air vocal with his suggestions.

"Assuming to be inspired by a purer Democracy and boasting of a superior virtue, he began to offer unsolicited advice to the party to which he once belonged. He is like the soldier who was described as 'invisible in war and invincible in peace.' To desertion of the party organization and betrayal of the principles of the party, he adds ostentatious pretense of interest in the plain people, while he conceals his ideas in ponderous and platitudinous phrases. If he will clearly and candidly define the Democratic principles about which he is so prone to talk, the people can decide for themselves whether he is the same Mr. Cleveland who turned the treasury over to a foreign financial syndicate and intrusted J. Pierpont Morgan with the combination of the government vaults, and then supported the Republican ticket because his administration was not indorsed—the same Mr. Cleveland who denounced trusts in his messages but failed to enforce the law against them—the same Mr. Cleveland who condemned imperialism and then gave passive support to an imperialistic President, or whether he has repented of his folly and is ready to accept the Democratic creed."

SAVING BOYS FROM CRIME.

THE process of making good citizens out of bad ones, transforming society's liabilities into assets, is a work that always commands attention; and when the work is among children, it seems to have an additional claim upon human sympathy. The record in this line that has called out the most remark, perhaps, is the boast made by the Children's Aid Society, of New York City, that of the boys it has taken from the streets of the metropolis and placed on Western farms, two have become college professors, twenty-two lawyers, twelve clergymen, nine physicians, two railroad managers, two governors, one a member of Congress, and a number members of state legislatures. Another interesting work that has progressed far enough to make a report is the juvenile court in Chicago, established in 1899, and described in our issue of August 19 of that year. Before it are tried all cases of children, dependent, neglected, or delinquent, under the age of sixteen. The court was patterned after a similar one in Massachusetts, and its record of a year and a half of existence has been warmly praised. Mr. Carl Kelsey, writing in the current *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia, says:

"Appreciation of the value and importance of the court grows steadily. The judge had few precedents when he began and had to feel his way. To-day he is the enthusiastic advocate of the court. The other circuit judges who have acted as supply judges have become much interested in the court. Venerable Judge Tuley said: 'The juvenile court is the greatest work of the kind ever undertaken in Illinois. More can be done in ten years in the juvenile court to suppress crime than can be accomplished in fifty years in the criminal court.' The state's attorney has said that the expenses of the criminal court have materially decreased because of the operation of the law. Before the enactment of the law there were constantly from forty to fifty boys in jail awaiting hearing. During the last year only thirty-seven boys were held for the grand jury from the juvenile court. . . . . .

"If possible the judge will put the boy on parole unless home conditions are too bad, and if the record of the boy is fairly good. How successful this work of probation may be it is hard to say. Massachusetts seems satisfied with her experiment and other States are following her lead. Much has been accomplished in Illinois, tho the probation officers are overworked. Imagine successful and satisfactory work with one hundred boys paroled to one officer in addition to his other duties! Out of 1,339 delinquent boys before the court during the year ending June 30, 1900, 1,095 were paroled, and of these only 203 were returned to the court. There were also released from the city reformatory on parole 256 boys, of whom but 23 were remanded."

In New York City, in addition to the Children's Aid Society, the Gerry Society, and other similar organizations, a novel adjunct to the court of special sessions was started about three months ago and is being carried on by David Willard, a young man who is devoting himself to "settlement" work among poor

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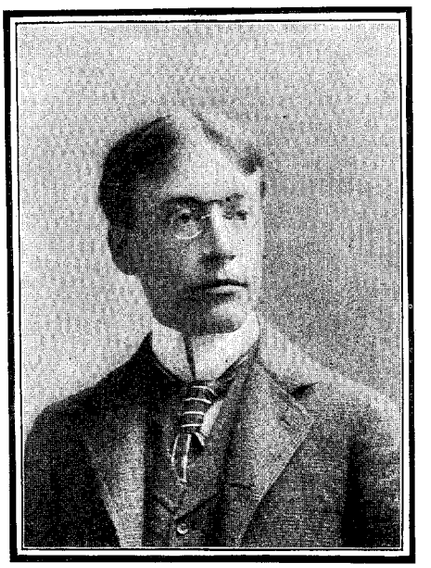
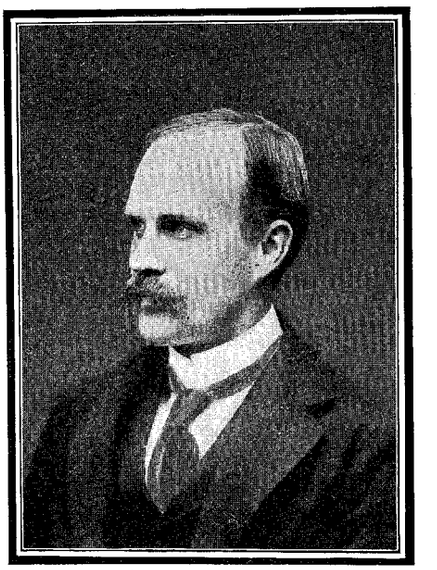
boys in the lower East Side, and who is also a teacher in the Tombs prison. The judges in this court have great confidence in Mr. Willard's judgment in the cases of boys and young men, and they parole all offenders between the ages of sixteen to twenty-one for one month in his custody. "While the prisoners are on parole," says a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, "Mr. Willard inquires into the antecedents and environments in each case, and submits a report of his findings to the judges. When the date of the boy's parole expires, Mr. Willard appears in court. If he thinks that the boy is not inherently bad, or that he can be reclaimed, he so reports, and asks that the prisoner be released under suspended sentence. The chances are that Mr. Willard may be able to report that he has secured employment for the offender; at all events the judge knows that a careful watch will be kept on the boy in future, and he almost invariably releases the prisoner as requested." Mr. Willard has investigated between seventy-five and one hundred cases so far, and in the vast majority has requested that the boys be given a chance to reform. The writer continues:

"Mr. Willard's work is done without salary. Besides his investigating work he has a little house on Chrystie Street which he has fitted up with eight small bedrooms, where he houses eight friendless orphan boys. As soon as he can find work for one of his 'family,' as he calls them, and the boy is self-supporting, he must 'hustle' for himself and make room for another boy.

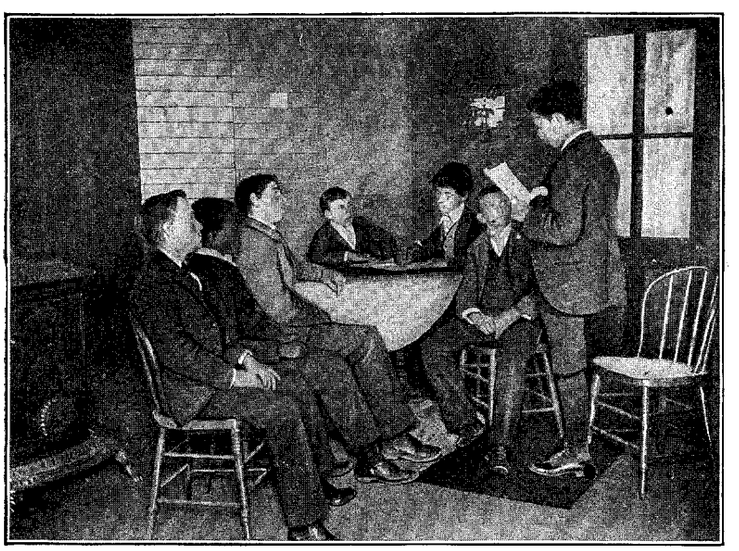
"When he has room, Mr. Willard sometimes takes some of his paroled prisoners into his house, but he does not often have room. The house is supported by voluntary subscriptions. Sometimes the subscriptions do not come as numerously or as largely as are necessary, and then, as Mr. Willard expresses it, 'we have to "hock" some of our goods at the nearby pawnshop until things look brighter. We have dark days as well as bright ones in my family.'"



DAVID WILLARD.



WILLIAM R. GEORGE.



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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC IN SESSION.

The charter revision commission has recommended that a children's court be established in New York City, and it is not unlikely that this will soon be done; but as such a court will have to do only with children under sixteen, Mr. Willard's labors will not be affected by it.

The parole system, however, whether in a juvenile court or in the court of special sessions, puts the boy back on the city's streets, and, as Dr. D. L. Pierson says in an article on the George Junior Republic in *The Missionary Review*, "the city's streets are the devil's kindergarten." Another recourse is to place the boy in some charitable institution; but this plan sometimes proves worse than the other. In his last annual report the secretary of the Children's Aid Society says:

"It is an interesting fact that the children who have been most successful in their after-careers were not the well-trained children from institutions as one might suppose, but were mostly boys who had received their early training on the streets and were removed to better environment before they were twelve years of age. On the other hand, the very small number who were arrested for crime or sent to reform schools were in most cases children who came from institutions. The petty crimes they committed were largely due to want of worldly experience—a difficulty in distinguishing right from wrong."

Mr. William R. George, in his now famous "George Junior Republic," just referred to, believes that he has found the path out of this dilemma. Mr. George started the little republic in July, 1895, and it now has about a hundred citizens, one fourth of the number girls. Every citizen is paid for his work in tin coins, which he exchanges at the Republic store and hotel for the necessities, comforts, and luxuries of life, or deposits in the Republic bank. The citizens make their own laws, elect their own president, congress, judges, and other officers, and choose their own policemen, who lock up in their jail the citizens who break the laws. The plan has proved so successful that the Massachusetts State Reformatory has adopted its principle, and two other Junior Republics have been started, one in Reddington, Pa., and the other in Washington, D. C. Mr. George's little democracy is located at Freeville, N. Y., about eight miles north of Ithaca. A writer in *The Puritan Magazine* remarks that the Freeville Republic "for its simplicity, its decency, and its self-respect, may some day repay the study of the legislators of the larger democracy." Like Mr. Willard's work, the Republic does not

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seem to be embarrassed by an unmanageable surplus of funds, and all its leaflets announce that contributions of money, materials, clothing, or household articles will not come amiss, and will aid in extending the usefulness of the work. The Republic's last leaflet records the interesting fact that since the work began not one of the citizens has been dismissed as incorrigible, and of the 119 who have left the Republic not one has gone astray. Says the report:

"Of the 119, 61 were considered by Mr. George positively bad when they entered the Republic. Many of them had been arrested and had served one or more terms of imprisonment in some institution of a reformatory character; others had committed thefts that would have sent them to a reformatory had they not been given the alternative of going to the Republic. Not one boy or girl who has left the Republic has been, up to date, in any difficulty with the public authorities since leaving. So far as Mr. George can learn, every one is at some honest labor."

SUFFRAGE RESTRICTIONS IN MARYLAND.

MARYLAND'S new election law, passed in an extra session of her legislature, is expected to disfranchise about 26,000 negroes and 18,000 white men by imposing upon them an educational qualification. Under the provisions of the new law, the voter is required to mark a ballot without party emblems or division of the candidates into party groups. Instead of such arrangement, the candidates for each office are placed together in alphabetical order, and the voter, without assistance, must put his mark against the names of the candidates he favors. A similar plan has already been adopted in Arkansas, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and other States, and, as the Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.) remarks, if any educational qualification at all can be justified, a simpler one than this could hardly be imagined. The Democratic advocates of the measure point out that grave abuses have resulted from the present system of allowing illiterates to be assisted in recording their votes, and that the secrecy of the ballot has been practically destroyed. In a recent message to the legislature Governor Smith declared that the existing system of voting in Maryland "practically puts a premium on the purchasable votes." "It enables men most susceptible to the influence of money," he said, "to be approached, corrupted, and silenced by the price in their pocket, paid with absolute certainty that the bribe has secured the vote."

On the other hand, the Republican papers claim that the measure was introduced by the Democratic Party simply for the purpose of more firmly intrenching its political position in the State and gratifying Mr. Gorman's senatorial ambitions. "Had they (the Democrats) gone to work in the proper way to bring about an educational qualification for suffrage," says the Baltimore *American* (Ind.), "they might have gained the support of many of their own party who are now their most severe critics. The path they have chosen can end in but one way. It will mean worse defeat in the future than their party has met with in the past." It continues:

"There are, in round number, 26,000 colored illiterates in Maryland, most of whom are Republicans, and 18,000 white illiterates, most of whom are Democrats. The colored illiterates are eager to learn to read and to distinguish the names on the ballots, nor have they, for the sake of receiving instruction, any hesitancy in coming forward and confessing their illiteracy. The case with the white illiterates is entirely different. New as is this agitation, it has been already demonstrated that the whites resent the imposition of an educational qualification, and that they will lose their votes rather than confess their inability to properly distinguish the names on the ballots. In view of this, it is indisputable that, while striving for a mean partizan advantage, the Democrats are daily shaping the proposed new election law after the manner of a boomerang, which in the end will turn and strike them that threw it."

The Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.) describes the law as "the crime of taking the vote from some forty or fifty thousand citizens of this State for the sole purpose of restoring Gorman to the Senate." The Baltimore *News* (Ind.) has also been a vigorous opponent of the measure, but the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) thinks it will be "a gain on the whole," and will promote a higher education among both whites and blacks. The law does not find wide support even in the Democratic press. "Maryland has not honored Democratic principles by passing laws aimed to deny equal rights to equal citizens," says the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.); "whether they are contrary to the Constitution is for the federal court to decide, but that they are contrary to Jeffersonian principles is as certain as it is deplorable."

The Chicago *Times-Herald* (Rep.) thinks that the time has come "to call a halt in this kind of legislation." It continues:

"The remedy for these violations of the spirit of the Constitution is plain and adequate. Under section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment Congress is given power to reduce the representation in Congress and in the electoral college of any State which deliberately disfranchises any portion of its male citizens over twenty-one years of age. The provision is so definite and plain as to leave no doubt concerning the powers of Congress in this direction. If the Southern States continue to disfranchise large portions of their citizens in the interest of party supremacy, Congress should not hesitate to apply the remedy provided by the Constitution."

The Maryland law does not seem to have any feature like the "grandfather clause" contained in the Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, and North Carolina franchise measures. By the "grandfather clause" no man of voting age in these States is barred from the polls if he or any of his ancestors was entitled to vote previously to 1861. The practical effect of this is to bar nearly all the blacks from the ballot without barring any of the whites. In Maryland, however, it seems that the white man must be able to vote intelligently or not vote at all.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WHAT shall we do with our ex-President?—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

MR. CARNEGIE must be the mysterious Santa Claus.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

The Commoner is to take advertisements. A Bryan want column will sound rather familiar.—*The Washington Post.*

HOW did it happen that Mr. Carnegie's employees didn't get their just share of the profits as they went along?—*The Detroit News.*

WE fail to notice any particular difference between the empire and the republic. Kansas City's streets are just as dirty as ever.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THE record of the woman visitor who keeps her host meeting trains for a week before she arrives has been beaten by Peace in the South African affair.—*The Atchison Globe.*

AS a thaw can not be much longer delayed, we may expect a new movement for the reorganization of the Democracy as soon as the ice moves out of Salt River.—*The Pittsburg Times.*

THE time has arrived when the council of foreign ministers at Peking might reasonably discuss the propriety of establishing a closed season for peaceful Chinese villagers.—*The Detroit News.*

"BOBS" says that the way to conquer the Boers is to take their arms from them. The first step in carrying out this suggestion is to induce the Boers to quit taking the arms from the British.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

"DON'T you think the republic is in danger?" asked one politician. "Of course it is," answered the other. "If it wasn't in danger how could we statesmen come forward every election and save it? And we're going to keep on coming forward and saving it until the end of time."—*The Washington Star.*

"SOME of your punishments are very peculiar," said the stranger in Asia. "Do you think so?" responded the Chinese statesman distantly. "Yes; take for instance all this nonsense about yellow jackets and peacock feathers and self-inflicted death." "Some of your modes of censure impress me as peculiar, too," was the grave reply; "for instance, that strange practise of humiliating an official who offends by taking him before a tribunal and whitewashing him."—*The Washington Star.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

A NEW ESTIMATE OF MARK TWAIN.

SEVERAL recent events have concurred to call American attention anew to Mr. Samuel L. Clemens, among them being his recent return to this country after a prolonged absence, the publication of a uniform edition of his works, and his almost continuous appearance in the public eye through his various literary and social activities since his return. For these reasons, Mr. W. D. Howells finds fresh occasion for an examination of Mark Twain's literary personality. He says (in *The North American Review*, February):

"Now that Mark Twain has become a fame so world-wide, we should be in some danger of forgetting, but for his help, how entirely American he is, and we have already forgotten, perhaps, how truly Western he is, tho his work, from first to last, is always reminding us of the fact. But here I should like to distinguish. It is not alone in its generous humor, with more honest laughter in it than humor ever had in the world till now, that his work is so Western. Any one who has really known the West (and really to know it one must have lived it) is aware of the profoundly serious, the almost tragical strain which is the fundamental tone in the movement of such music as it has. Up to a certain point, in the presence of the mystery which we call life, it trusts and hopes and laughs; beyond that it doubts and fears but it does not cry. It is more likely to laugh again, and in the work of Mark Twain there is little of the pathos which is supposed to be the ally of humor, little suffusion of apt tears from the smiling eyes. It is too sincere for that sort of play; and if after the doubting and the fearing it laughs again, it is with a suggestion of that resentment which youth feels when the disillusion from its trust and hope comes, and which is the grim second-mind of the West in the presence of the mystery. It is not so much the race-effect as the region-effect; it is not the Anglo-American finding expression, it is the Westerner, who is not more thoroughly the creature of circumstances, of conditions, but far more dramatically their creature, than any prior man."

MARK TWAIN AND HIS EMPIRE—A LAUGHING WORLD.
Courtesy of *The Commercial Advertiser*.

Mr. Howells deems Colonel Sellers and "The Connecticut Yankee" to be Mark Twain's greatest achievements:

"Both 'Huckleberry Finn' and 'Tom Sawyer' wander in episodes loosely related to the main story, but they are of a closer and more logical advance from the beginning to the end than the fiction which preceded them, and which I had almost forgotten to name before them. We owe to 'The Gilded Age' a type in Colonel Mulberry Sellers which is as likely to endure as any fictitious character of our time. It embodies the sort of Americanism which survived through the Civil War, and characterized in its boundlessly credulous, fearlessly adventurous, unconsciously burlesque excess the period of political and economic expansion which followed the war. Colonel Sellers was, in some rough sort, the America of that day, which already seems so remote, and is best imaginable through him. Yet the story itself was of the fortuitous structure of what may be called the autobiographical books, such as 'The Innocents Abroad' and 'Roughing It.' Its desultory and accidental character was heightened by the cooperation of Mr. Clemens's fellow humorist, Charles Dudley Warner, and such coherence as it had was weakened by the diverse qualities of their minds and their irreconcilable ideals in literature. These never combined to a sole effect or to any variety of effects that left the reader very clear what the story was all about; and yet from the cloudy solution was precipitated at least one character which, as I have said, seems of as lasting substance and lasting significance as any which the American imagination has evolved from the American environment.

"If Colonel Sellers is Mr. Clemens's supreme invention, as it seems to me, I think that his 'The Connecticut Yankee' is his greatest achievement in the way of a greatly imagined and symmetrically developed romance. Of all the fanciful schemes in fiction it pleases me most, and I give myself with absolute delight to its notion of a keen East Hartford Yankee finding himself, by a retroactionary spell, at the court of King Arthur of Britain, and becoming part of the sixth century with all the customs and ideas of the nineteenth in him and about him. The field for humanizing satire which this scheme opens is illimitable; but the ultimate achievement, the last poignant touch, the most exquisite triumph of the book, is the return of the Yankee to his own century, with his look across the gulf of the ages at the period of which he had been a part and his vision of the sixth-century woman he had loved holding their child in her arms. It is a great fancy, transcending in esthetic beauty the invention in 'The Prince and Pauper,' with all the delightful and affecting implications of that charming fable, and excelling the heartrending story in which Joan of Arc lives and prophesies and triumphs and suffers."

On the whole, the qualities in Mark Twain that most impress Mr. Howells are his common sense and his serious grasp of human life. "The exceptional observer must have known from the beginning," the writer remarks, "that he was a thinker of courageous originality and penetrating sagacity, even when he seemed to be joking. . . . The fact is thrown into sudden and picturesque relief by his return to his country after a lapse of time long enough to have let a new generation grow up in knowledge of him." The projection of his reputation "against a background of foreign appreciation such as no other American author has enjoyed," remarks Mr. Howells, has little or nothing to do with his acceptance by his countrymen as a prophet. It is by his strong handling of great questions of the day, as seen in his "Following the Equator," that he has won his claim to be heard in a public manner, and has "won the odd sort of primacy which he now enjoys."

HOW TO WRITE A NOVEL FOR THE MASSES.

THE one thing necessary in the modern "historical romance," says Mr. Charles Battell Loomis, is not history, but "romance." The ordinary novel reader is "a dull bird, who knows little—and cares less—about the facts of history, the cut of a coat, or the geography of a particular country." To him, indeed, "anachronisms do not exist, because he would not know one if he saw it in a cage." "Of course," Mr. Loomis explains, "I don't mean you, dear reader; but you must admit that the vast majority of the reading public is made up of dull, unthinking people." Mr. Loomis then proceeds (in *The Atlantic Monthly*, March) to show "how it ought to be done." The following is his first draft of a great new "historical romance," that is to be heralded by blare of trumpets and to sell by the hundred thousand while the volumes are still warm from the press:

"'It was dawn of a clear spring morning. Guy le Cormorant set forth from his father's castle with never a sou in his pocket, a large credit at his banker's, and the whole world before him.' Here chuck in some reference to the '"Provençal robins" that during the reign of the good Louis sang with such surpassing

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sweetness.' If you wish to, run in a few Breton peasants, and dot the meadow with sheep, and fill the fields with Lyonnaise potatoes. The public won't know or care whether you are right or not.

"Now it's time for your first adventure, for you are nearing the end of the second page, and a successful romantic novel should yield an adventure to every ten pages, and stop at the 300th page:

"'Around the corner of the Louvre' (never mind what or where the Louvre is; the public will think it is a river or a field) 'came the wicked seneschal, Vignon de Morimont. His fat horse jogged along lazily, and from the corners of his treacherous eyes he looked at the brave young Guy.'

"Now have Guy accuse him of having murdered his (Guy's) grandmother in 1560. 'When my father told me that my grandam' ('grandam' has a good sound always, like a great oath) 'had been murdered by de Morimont of Morimont Castle, I swore that the murder should not go unavenged. All this morning have I sought thee; now have I found thee. Prepare for an awful doom.' Now let them draw their broadswords, and then say something about Richelieu having issued an edict against the carrying of broadswords by gentlemen. Start in as if you were going to be very dry over it, but cut it short quickly. That will make the reader like you. Then have Guy fly at the wicked seneschal, and spit him on the broadsword, and toss him into a plane-tree. A plane tree is better than the most ornate tree that your reader is likely to know about. If a man thinks that you know something that he doesn't know, he suspects you of knowing other things of which he is ignorant, and his respect increases.

"Having tossed the seneschal into the plane-tree, let Guy mount his horse and continue on his way. Adventure number one is over, and he has won out easily; but it will be a mistake to let him win every round with as little effort. In a story, a dead-sure thing is not exciting. It is now time to bring in more singing of birds, as a sort of contrast. If a shepherd is handy, let him pipe up a little, so as to put Guy into good spirits, as the stabbing of the seneschal is on his nerves a bit. Guy might toss the shepherd a sequin or a groat. The public has heard of both coins, but doesn't know where they grow."

After the public has thus had a chance to recover its nerves, it is high time, says Mr. Loomis, to bring the heroine, Blanche de Boisgobey, upon the scene:

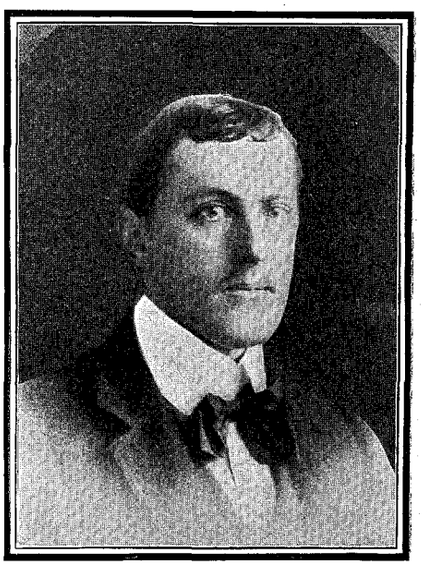
"You may have her poor, but of good family, or you may make her a rich runaway, fleeing from the unpleasant attentions of Prince de Joinville; but have her family good, by all means, and she herself must be absolutely unspotted. The great public will not stand for a tarnished woman in the rôle of heroine of one of these romantic novels. Describe her clothes, but in this you'll have to be careful; for while the men won't know anything about it, the women will catch on if you make any flagrant error. I guess you'll have to take the trouble to read up the clothes, unless you have a sister who is up on garments. You might dress Blanche in the fashion of to-day, and say that she was fond of being ahead of her time. But if you drop a hint of another adventure, not far off, you can draw it mild on the clothes business."

It would take too long to follow all the engrossing adventures of Mr. Loomis's hero and heroine. There is an exciting combat with a wolf in France, in which Guy, the wolf, and the horse go down in a "grand mix-up." The valiant hero is saved, however, by Blanche's pinching the tail of the "vulpine beast"; and Guy fortunately comes out of the scrimmage with only a scratched face. Blanche, of course, faints at the sight of blood, and then falls in love with the hero. Then, while he goes to sleep, weak from his loss of blood—the horse in the mean time cropping the grass and Blanche plucking ox-heart daisies—the villain rides in at an easy gallop upon a steed that saw service at Cressy or Sedan—either one will do, Mr. Loomis assures us—and Blanche is carried off. Mr. Loomis's plot ends here for the present with a splendid knightly conflict—not to be the final one, however, for there are still several hundred pages to fill—between Guy and the villain, Henri.

A DRAMATIZATION OF HOMER'S "ODYSSEY" BY STEPHEN PHILLIPS.

THE "Odyssey" has sometimes been called the earliest of novels. Therefore, in a day when novels have scarcely come forth from the press before the "dramatic rights" are disposed of, it seems fitting that this long-deferred privilege of dramatization should be accorded Homer's ancient "historical romance." *Literature* (London, March 9) announces that the task has been undertaken by Mr. Stephen Phillips, who as the author of "Paolo and Francesca" and "Herod" is now widely looked upon as the most promising of modern British playwrights. *Literature*, comparing this new dramatic venture with the dramatization of the Rubáiyát—which, it is announced, is to be undertaken for Mr. Richard Mansfield—says:

"The difficulties are almost as great, tho in a different way. It is, perhaps, apter to remember that Mr. Gilbert Murray has already set the example of returning for dramatic inspiration to Greece, the fountain-head of so many streams which flow into the broad current of modern culture. If the stage can recapture for us 'the glory that was Greece,' it will do much to retrieve its rather damaged credit. But the dramatization of old-world legends is an exacting task in modern days. Greek fairy tale is certainly more cheerful and more varied than Celtic legend; but while the Dublin stage makes it its object to preserve the Celtic 'glamour,' we can hardly hope to catch across the footlights that true Homeric spirit the essence of which lives only in the simple epic narrative. The 'Odyssey,' as a whole, does not, of course, lend itself to the close-knit drama of our modern requirements. It belongs more to the picaresque type of story which revives in Don Quixote, Gil Blas—and, we may add, in Pickwick. Many of its incidents would remind the gallery too forcibly of the conjuror, or of the clown in the harlequinade. It is a string of stories round one character, which if related by the modern novelist would probably be reviewed side by side with Captain Kettle or Sherlock Holmes—two heroes who have much in common with Odysseus, the one in virtue of his wanderings, and the other in virtue of his cunning. But, told as Homer told it, the story is transformed into the highest poetry, and, to appreciate its beauty it is quite unnecessary to read into it, with medieval interpreters, a moral allegory, or, with some modern scholars, an astronomical fable. Into the web of Oriental romance and Greek myth of which it is composed Homer has imported an abundance of intense human interest. Johnson, in his sledgehammer way, condemned the Homeric drama: 'We have been too early,' he said, 'acquainted with the poetical heroes to expect any pleasure from their revival; to show them as they have already been shown is to disgust by repetition; to give them new qualities or new adventures is to offend by violating received notions.' This is very superficial, and would cut at the root of all the familiar plots on which dramas of the highest merit have been founded. The pathos and the humor of the 'Odyssey' both find an echo in every age. Bentley said that the 'Iliad' was written for men, the 'Odyssey' for women—a tribute, at any rate, to its emotional quality. How truly human it is appears from its perennial popularity. Its episodes—Scylla and Charybdis, Circe, the Sirens, and the rest—are familiar even to the unlettered moralist for whom



MR. STEPHEN PHILLIPS.

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Homer is but a name. It is a favorite hunting-ground for the modern artist—Turner recurred to it over and over again; and pictorially it offers much attraction, perhaps too great attraction, to the stage manager. Almost every episode would make a foundation for a play. The age of the Stuarts produced two Homeric plays—Lord Lansdowne's 'Heroic Love' and Rowe's 'Ulysses,' and both these writers in the spirit of their day foisted into Homer modern sentiment or intrigue. One can hardly doubt that the beautiful close, the recognition by Penelope, is what attracts the modern poetic dramatist. Yet, perhaps, after all, the final 'curtain' should be one for which Homer does no more than give a hint. Dante records the death of Odysseus at sea. Tennyson leaves him still yearning for 'some work of noble note,' and determined

> To sail beyond the sunset and the baths
> Of all the western stars until I die.

Perhaps Odysseus should, in accordance with the legends of the Middle Ages, pass away from his recovered wife into the unknown, spurred once more by the old lust of travel to seek, like Arthur parting from Guinevere, 'death, or I know not what mysterious dooms.'"

Literature adds that the new Homeric drama will be produced by Mr. Beerbohm Tree at the end of next September. It is interesting to remember, it remarks, that the late Prof. G. C. W. Warr, of King's College, London, wrote a dramatic masque in 1883 called "The Tale of Troy," founded upon certain episodes in the "Iliad." This, with "The Story of Orestes," was set to music by Sir Walter Parratt and others. At the time of his death about a year ago, Professor Warr was also interested in the proposed performance of a cycle of Greek plays translated into English, to have taken place this year.

MAXIMILIAN GORKI: RUSSIA'S "TRAMP-NOVELIST."

ONE of the most singular literary prodigies of Europe is Maximilian Gorki, a common tramp by profession and preference, who several years ago suddenly surprised Russia by coming forward as the author of books which, from their absolute freshness and novelty, met with tremendous popular success. M. Ivan Strannik, in the *Revue de Paris* (January 15), with some apparent extravagance asserts that "they have not been equaled by any Russian writer since the first romances of Tolstoy," and that they have "to a certain extent revolutionized Russian literature." A translation of this article, considerably abridged, appears in the New York *Bookman* (March), by Mr. Arthur Hornblow, from whom we quote most of the following. He writes:

"Gorki was born of very humble parents in Nizhni-Novgorod, a government of middle Russia, in 1868 or 1869—Gorki himself is not quite sure which—and became an orphan when still a child. He was apprenticed to a shoemaker, but, disliking the sedentary life, he ran away. He likewise deserted from an engraver's office, after which he entered the studio of a painter of religious pictures. Next he was a scullery boy and then assistant to a gardener. He tried all these modes of life, and was content with none of them. When he was fifteen, he could barely read, altho his grandfather took some pains to make him spell out words from an old family Bible. These early studies, however, only filled him with disgust for learning until the day when, assistant cook on board a steamboat, he was initiated by the chief cook into the joys of French romance, which fired his imagination and filled him with a ferocious desire to educate himself. He went to Kazan and tried to obtain free tuition in one of the schools, but this he found impossible. Disillusionized, he took a situation as baker's boy at the wages of three rubles a month, but soon tiring of this and longing for the fresh air of the open country, he deserted the bakery and became a common country tramp, fraternizing with every ragged vagrant he met on the road, but always reading and neglecting no opportunity to educate himself. A few months later he was back in the city, acting as watchman, and afterward he peddled kvass, a kind of sour beverage, in the streets. Then came the opportunity that was to give him his first foothold in the path of literature. Chance brought him into relations with an advocate, who took interest in him and helped him in his education. Then, just as this new life seemed to be developing his genius, his natural restlessness again asserted itself and once more led him to resume his nomadic existence. He tramped all over Russia on foot, exercising every possible calling to eke out an existence, including henceforth that of a man of letters. . . . . .

"Gorki's real *début* dates from 1893. He made about that time the acquaintance of Korolenko, the writer, and with his assistance published another [his second] story, entitled 'Tchelkache,' the success of which was tremendous. From then on Gorki threw aside every convention and strove to give frank and direct expression to his own views of life. As until then his life had been spent in the company of vagrants and he was himself a vagrant, he decided to devote his muse to singing the 'Song of the Tramp.' His favorite form is the short story. During the last seven years he has written thirty, which by their expressive brevity sometimes recall the methods of Guy de Maupassant. The plan of these stories is extremely simple. Often there are not more than two characters—an old beggar and his grandson, or a couple of workmen, or a tramp and a Jew, two companions in misery. The interest of these stories is not in the development of a complicated plot. They are rather fragments of life or bits of biography from one date to another. . . . . .

"All that Gorki relates he has seen. All the scenes on land and sea that he describes, says M. Strannik, he has observed during the course of his adventurous career. Each detail of his *mise-en-scène* recalls to him some bitter or happy memory. The life of the vagrant he depicts has been his own life. The tramps have been his comrades. He has loved them or hated them. This explains the striking fidelity of his characters to life. He does not idealize the tramp; the sympathy he has for their courage and love of liberty does not blind him. He does not seek to conceal their faults or condone their vices. He paints the reality, but without exaggerating its ugliness. He does not avoid painful or coarse scenes, but even in his most realistic passages he never shocks the reader, because one feels that he is striving only to present the truth as it is, and is not seeking to create a sensation by cheap methods. He merely states things as they are and insists that they can not be changed, as they depend on immutable laws. Gorki sees in his characters only the spectacle of life. He sees passion convulse them as the wind raises the crests of the waves, and laughter pass over their souls as the sunlight pierces the cloud. He is, in the best acceptation of the word, a realist."

Indeed, according to M. Strannik, Gorki appears to be not only a realist but a good deal of a pessimist. We quote direct from the *Revue de Paris:* "His [Gorki's] invincible pessimism rests on his conviction that life does not admit of a logical solution. It has not for its definite aim happiness nor any regular ordering, such as the moralists seek for, but the disorder is essential and the sorrow can not be eliminated." What remains then to do under these conditions? It is first needful, according to Gorki, for humanity to turn from vain searchings to a moderate happiness. The best solution of the problem, therefore, consists in giving up the useless battle of life and in taking what mother nature or fate will provide—sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. There is in the world a class of men to whom this philosophy appeals with intense force—the tramps—and Gorki's mission in literature, according to M. Strannik, may be summed up in saying that he was born to be their painter and apologist.

It has lately been announced from St. Petersburg that Gorki has destroyed the chapters of his new book "The Moujiks," and has suddenly gone back to his old vocation as a tramp, drawn, it is said, by his longing for the unfettered life of the fields and highways. M. Strannik thinks that he will some time reappear as suddenly as he went away, bringing with him more material to add to the store of human documents that have already made him famous.

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WHITMAN AS A REPRESENTATIVE "SPIRITUAL ANARCHIST."

IN an article from which we have already quoted (February 23, page 222), Mr. H. F. Carlill, an English critic, took the ground that Walt Whitman's writings possess a transcendent claim upon literary attention, and that "an essay on the merits of the author ought to be constituted the diploma-work of every one who aspires to write criticism." Another writer in the same journal (*Literature*, February 16), Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, takes issue with Mr. Carlill's judgments. "Whitman is essentially an extra-literary phenomenon," he writes, "counting, if at all, as a personal force rather than a literary influence." Whitman has not invented any new literary form, since at bottom there is no appreciable difference between his verse and "the irregular rhythm of nearly all primitive literatures." Further, says Mr. Ratcliffe, Whitman has no system of ideas, as his admirers claim:

"His one irrepressible idea is merely a restatement of the individualism, the spiritual Anarchism, which seems indigenous to the United States—finding expression in her men of genius, her Emersons and Thoreaus, as much as in the numberless sects and communities which are continually and fruitlessly setting out for the ideal life of absolute freedom from external law. So far from Whitman's 'hymning of the ego' and his glorification of splendid savagery being the annunciation of a new democratic gospel for the age to come, it is in effect simply the final outburst of rejoicing in the ample freedom of a great new nation just emerging into self-consciousness. Equally misleading, I submit, is it to say that Whitman invents his language. He borrows, of course, from foreign tongues or from any jargon that can furnish him with the word he needs. But the attentive reader would have little difficulty in showing that the effect of Whitman's appropriated words is for the most part to add absurdity to passages already absurd enough; and that whenever his imagination triumphs over his theory he relies on the gift, shared with every other master of speech, of endowing common words with the fresh significance and beauty that come of unexpected use.

"It is argued further that accepted canons of criticism do not apply in Whitman's case. He denies the premises. Be it so. Let us try him strictly by his own test: 'The proof of a poet shall be sternly deferr'd till his country absorbs him as affectionately as he has absorb'd it.' Whitman sent his book forth as the harbinger of a new race of national poets, 'orbic bards,' 'sweet democratic despots of the West.' They have not appeared. He has no poetical offspring. The impulse and direction which he conceived himself to have given to a new literary form, or a new literature without form, ceased with himself. If it be true that Whitman's chosen manner is, as his latest critic affirms, the only possible form for his philosophy, it is also true, apparently, that it is a possible form for no other philosophy of poetry or life. The old forms which he wished to cast off from literature are capable of infinite use. It is as easy for an original poet to be original in them to-day as it was a century or three centuries ago. But the writer who adopts Whitman's method is foredoomed to Whitmanese. The tentative and ineffectual experiments of his few avowed disciples have produced only feeble, and mainly foolish, echoes of himself. Moreover, it must be remembered that Whitman could not have used the traditional forms however he may have wished to do so. On the one or two occasions when he tried to move in what Cobbett called 'the gewgaw fetters of rime,' he failed almost pitiably. 'Captain, my captain' is to 'Come lovely and soothing Death' as an official ode to the 'Adonais.'

"And, once more: It can not be conceded that in order to discover and understand the merits of 'Leaves of Grass' as poetry it is necessary to formulate fresh standards of criticism. If we grant that Whitman's theory of literature or his attitude toward life in general demands a readjustment of the intellectual vision, it must still be maintained that his literary product does not. And we may note that the very critics who plead for the adoption of a new standard are unable to abide by their own conditions. When, for example, they would enumerate the literary virtues of their supreme poet they point, like Symonds, to his 'countless clear and perfect phrases,' or, like Mr. Carlill, to the faultless and noble sadness of his tone when he speaks of the dead. Both criticisms are entirely justified; but they mean that when Whitman's elemental struggle after self-expression issues for a godlike moment or two in a glimpse of pure serene, he writes literature, and may quite simply be tried by the accepted canons of poetry. His utterance becomes rhythmic; his style attains a fine level of passionate directness and simplicity; he approaches even the measured and regular expression of the 'unregenerate' singers whom in his polemic mood he despises; and we judge him necessarily according to the sincerity and depth of his emotion, the rightness and beauty of the language in which his imagination takes shape. There is no other way, for Whitman or any other."

Yet Mr. Ratcliffe admits that altho in his opinion Whitman has not succeeded in giving adequate expression in letters to his high ideal of "the evangel-poem of comrades and of love," he has yet "impressed himself upon a great page of his nation's history by living that evangel-poem in his own person":

"The doctrine of fellowship is as old as religion itself, but the men in whom the spirit of fellowship is incarnate are the rarest examples of our race. It is Whitman's especial praise that he is one of these, and that the passion of humanity which inspired his whole being has in some degree got itself compressed within his inchoate and exasperating rhapsodies. They will endure, no doubt, as a quite unique revelation of a powerful and original character and as a spiritual influence strangely vivid and salutary. But that they can ever be recognized as fulfilling the enormous claims made by them as the inspired scriptures of a revolution in literature is not to be believed for a moment. 'Undifferentiated literary protoplasm' is the description applied to 'Leaves of Grass' by the critic whose plea for their consideration I have endeavored to pass in review. The phrase is a condemnation in itself. The product even of a great poetic temperament—tho it be rich and abundantly receptive, as Whitman's unquestionably was—remains undifferentiated, protoplasmic, so long as it is not molded by the creative force of an intellectualized imagination."

NOTES.

MANY surmises as to the possible authorship of "An Englishwoman's Love Letters" have been made. Cable despatches from London have said that the mystery is solved and that one Laurence Housman, an artist and literary man, is the true author. In a recent number of the London *Academy*, a writer undertakes to show that Mr. Housman must be the author, reasoning from the similarity which passages of the book bear to former work by him. But now Mr. Housman positively denies that he wrote the book.

THE death of Ignatius Donnelly, of Shakespearian "Cryptogram" fame, adds interest to a recent surmise in the Donnellian field This is no less than an argument in favor of Shakespeare's authorship of the Bible. In a late number of the London *Answers*, a writer claims that in the name "Shakespeare" lies the key to this wonderful cryptogram. He says: "The spelling 'Shakespeare' was the nom-de-plume of the great poet, while 'Shakespere'—an evident change of 'Shakespear'—was his real name. Each of the two latter spellings contain ten letters—four vowels and six consonants. By combining these figures the number 46—the key to the mystery—is obtained. Take up your Bible, turn to the forty-sixth psalm in the Revised Version, and you will find that the psalm is divided into three portions, each one ending with the word 'selah.' Now count forty-six words from the beginning of the psalm and you will read the word 'shake' in the first portion. Then count forty-six words from the end of the psalm and you will reach the word 'spear.' There you have the word 'Shakespear" as plainly as the letters can make it."

A REMARKABLE find has lately been announced from Munich. Herr Rosenthal, an antiquarian of that city, has discovered a hitherto unknown edition of the doubtful fifth book of "Gargantua and Pantagruel," printed in 1549, during the life-time of Rabelais. *Literature* (London) says of this important find: "The earliest known edition of the book is dated 1564, eleven years after Rabelais is supposed to have died. Not many years later it was asserted that it was not the work of Rabelais at all, and the controversy has raged through the centuries. Paul Lacroix made a great discovery in 1840—that of a manuscript of this fifth book, written, apparently, 1550–1560, and lying in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. . . . On the whole, Lacroix, despite the fact that the editions contained a good many things which did not appear in his manuscript, accepted the fifth book as genuine. The majority of these critics are on his side; but there are not wanting those who see in the book the work of an inferior imitator clumsily piecing together fragments from the Rabelaisian table. Now, if Herr Rosenthal is right, we shall see what Rabelais really intended the fifth book of his great work to be like, and what is its relation to the manuscript of Lacroix."

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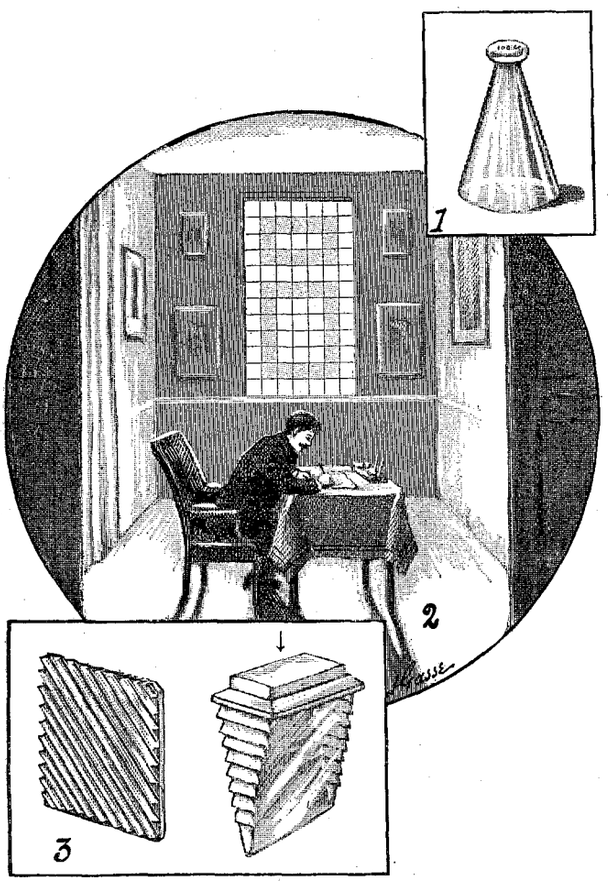
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SOME NEW USES OF GLASS.

GLASS, which is one of the most fragile of materials when thin, is in some respects one of the strongest and most resisting when made thick or cast into blocks. Among the many new uses of this substance, a large number are based on this property, so that glass may cease to be a synonym for fragility. Our descendants may not be able to understand the proverb about "those who live in glass houses, for they may themselves be living in houses of glass that are more substantial and lasting than our present stone dwellings. So at least we are told by



USES OF GLASS.

1, Glass weight; 2, apartment lighted with prisms; 3, prisms and prismatic block.

M. F. Fardiau, who writes on the subject in *La Science Illustrée* (February 23). He says:

"About ten years ago, M. Vinterhoff, of Cologne, devised a method of replacing lithographic stones by plates of glass from which proofs of extraordinary fineness were obtained by a secret process. The method does not yet seem to have been very successful, however, notwithstanding its cheapness.

"It has also been proposed to replace the copper sheathing of ships by glass plates. An Italian vessel thus protected put in at Marseilles several times in 1882. Here, too, the success of the plan does not seem to correspond with the advantages claimed for it, among which are freedom from oxidation and wear, and the absence of those incrustations which, accumulating in the course of long voyages, end by impeding the vessel.

"We should also mention here the glass casks for the manufacture of which Hubert took out a patent in 1860. They have, aside from their fragility, which makes them unfit for transportation, incontestable advantages over wooden casks—neatness, ease of cleaning, and transparency, which last quality enables the owner to see exactly how much wine or beer they contain at any given time.

"Among interesting minor uses we should note that of glass bearings for machinery of small power. These support a light, rapidly rotating axle very well; they heat little, do not wear, and need little lubrication. Notwithstanding all this, it would seem that they are not perfectly safe in all circumstances.

"Complaint is made continually of brass weights when used in kitchens. These complaints have been met in Switzerland by the governmental authorization, in 1897, of weights made of a special kind of glass, almost unbreakable. They are conical and end in a knob on which the value is engraved. . . . . .

"It is well known that the developing fluids used in photography spoil very soon in contact with the air, and that they can therefore be preserved only in full bottles. It is thus necessary to decant them as fast as they are used into a series of smaller and smaller bottles. M. Gaumont, head of the well-known firm, has devised a plan by which glass balls are put into the bottle, one by one, to keep it full.

"In electricity, the uses of glass are of prime importance. It is commonly employed as an insulator, and in spite of its faults has great advantages. Of it are made the plates of the electrostatic machines of the laboratories, Leyden jars, jars for batteries, globes for arc-lamps, bulbs for incandescent lights, the plates of condensers, electric rheostats, etc. In London blocks of glass have been used to insulate the third rail on electric railway systems.

"In the United States glass ties have even been used on railroads to replace the ordinary wooden ties.

"Glass-cotton, which consists of very flexible, fine fibers, obtained in the Bohemian glass-works, serves to make filters which are much used in laboratories, for they are unalterable and may be used indefinitely if washed and dried after each operation. Glass-cotton can also be used to handle caustic liquids used in surgery, like nitrate of silver or tincture of iodin.

"But it is in our dwellings that the uses of glass have multiplied in recent years.

"Glass window-panes, which represent the chief domestic uses of glass—also the oldest, since they are found in Pompeii—are being somewhat modified. We are beginning to use perforated glass, which ventilates the room without drafts. The holes, which are about 15 cm. [6 inches] apart, are conical; the little end of the hole is toward the outside; the air enters the room in diverging currents.

"In shops and stores and for the roofs of glazed courts, protected glass is now often used, that has a metal network embedded in it. This network is placed in position by pressing it between two plates of hot glass. Altho nearly as transparent as ordinary glass, this protected glass has an enormous resisting power to shock, pressure, and fire; it can not be cut with a diamond and is not to be removed by ordinary means without making a noise, which makes it a valuable protection against thieves.

"Apartments on lower floors, in narrow streets, receive only an insufficient amount of light through their windows. To obviate this inconvenience prismatic glass has been devised, which is placed in the windows or in inclined screens. The light ray that strikes it is deviated, and instead of reaching the sidewalk it is diffused through the apartment.

"As for the illumination of basements below the ground level, that is obtained by the aid of prismatic cubes that project the light into the remotest corners of the room. The hygienic dwelling of the future will have its walls covered with malleable glass, in which nails may be embedded. A cloth impregnated with a solution will suffice for its disinfection.

"The time is not far distant when the house may be built entirely of glass. Garchig's glass-stone or ceramo-crystal, made like Reaumur porcelain by devitrifying glass débris and then agglomerating it by pressure and heat, has the first rank among materials of construction, including granite, for resistance to crushing, shock, usage, cold, and chemical action. It can be readily colored and molded, and has already begun to play a great part in building-construction.

"Mention should also be made of hollow glass bricks, hermetically sealed to prevent the access of dust to their interior. These bricks have already been tested in building with excellent results.

"As for the glass house itself, it has already been seen in Japan and in the United States. Even at Paris, during the recent Exposition, we had a palace of glass, which was a wonder."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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A PIANO THAT CAN BE PLAYED IN TUNE.

IT is known to every musician, altho not generally to the public, that a keyboard instrument like the piano or organ is never in perfect tune. This arises from the fact that in such an instrument each black key does duty for two distinct tones, which are nearly, but not quite, the same. For instance, C sharp and D flat are the same note on the piano or organ, but in true intonation they differ slightly. The tuning of a keyboard instrument is therefore a compromise, and the constant use of such an instrument is considered by many authorities to be disastrous to the musical ear. An eminent authority once expressed the opinion that the invention of the piano has been a distinct obstacle to musical progress. Many attempts have been made to construct a keyboard that should enable each note to be given at its actual pitch, but all have been too complicated for ordinary use. Now, however, Mr. S. A. Hageman describes in *The American Journal of Science* (March) what he calls a "just intonation piano" of such simplicity that, as he claims, its use can easily be learned, and there is no reason why it should not generally be employed.

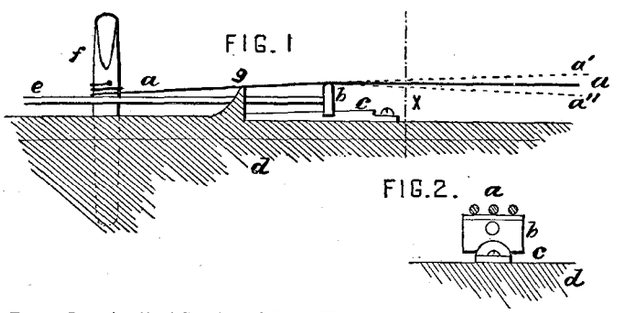

FIG. 1. Longitudinal Section of Piano Wire.
FIG. 2. Cross Section of Piano Wire. *a*, Group of strings giving one note; *b*, movable bridge, with concave bearing fitted to convex surface of track *c*, on which it slides; *d*, sounding board; *e*, rod actuating movable bridge; *f*, pin; *g*, agraffe or fixed bridge.

We quote below such portions of Mr. Hageman's paper as do not go into the details of acoustical mathematics. He says:

"During the past century a number of efforts have been made to construct keyboard instruments such as the organ so as to meet the requirements of just intonation.

"The problem has been considered an extremely difficult one especially as regards the piano, and the unsatisfactory mechanism heretofore devised has in every instance been practically rejected by the musical public, tho every true musician would willingly sacrifice much to regain the inestimable beauty and purity of just intervals.

"Helmholtz, Blaserna, and Taylor, and a long line of able and eminent writers, have appropriately set forth the defects of tempered intonation, its tendency to obscure theory, and its blighting effects upon the essential beauties of music. But no instrument has been brought forward that seemed so attractive as the piano, with the licentious freedom of its tempered scales—and not a few have even grown into a cultivated disregard of its really great defects. But the tempered piano does not quite take rank among the best musicians. It is denied a place in the orchestra, and the most eminent vocalists and violinists accept it reluctantly for purposes of accompaniment. One writer even contemplates its final abandonment, along with tempered intonation, apparently never dreaming that its faults were capable of being remedied. Had it not been that it was already installed in almost every household, it is quite probable that even the complicated and cumbersome just-intonation organs that have been offered would have won the day, and tempered intonation, the reproach of music, would have been at this moment only an unpleasant memory.

"It would be foreign to the scope and purpose of this paper to enter into any extended discussion of the merits or demerits of tempered intonation, but it is freely granted that—tho through long and dreary years, while voice and violin and orchestra were alone struggling for truth—music has on the one hand certainly suffered from its use, it has at the same time, tho in an imperfect manner, filled a gap of some two centuries of almost hopeless waiting for better things.

"And yet it has been by the piano and organ that the priceless gems of musical masters from Bach to Wagner have been brought, tho in unworthy attire, into our daily lives and made our common property. Their rehabiliment in fitting garb has been the cherished desire of the writer and the results attained are indicated in this paper.

"It has been fully realized from the very first that such a work as the construction of a just-intonation piano must deal very gently with existing methods and mechanism. It must change nothing, take nothing away, impose little or no additional exertion upon the player, be free from mechanical defects and intricacies—and last, but not least, make light demands upon the purse.

"The ordinary piano has, therefore, been taken as a foundation for the new, and, without taking from the player his familiar instrument, he is enabled instantly to substitute, for its tempered harmonies, mathematically just intonation in twelve keys based on the twelve tempered chromatic intervals of the octave."

Mr. Hageman's device is still something of a compromise. The same note still does duty for both C-sharp and D-flat so long as the player keeps within one key, but when he changes, for instance to the keys whose key-notes are these two notes respectively, they are different. Transposition from one key to another is effected by means of pedals that shift the bridges on which the vibrating wires rest, and so alter the resulting tones. The accompanying diagrams will explain how this is effected.

By an ingenious mechanism the movable bridges on which the wires rest are all shifted together by a proportional amount and to the exact degree corresponding to the pedal that is pressed. Each key has its pedal, so that any desired transposition can easily be made. The author says:

"The entire just-intonation mechanism including the eighty-eight bridges is made up of only two hundred and fifty movable parts, is not expensive nor difficult of construction, nor in any manner readily susceptible of derangement, but is durable and reliable to the last degree. . . . . .

"The results summed up give one hundred and fifty-six tones to the octave, or eleven hundred and forty-four in the compass of seven and one-third octaves, against eighty-eight in the ordinary piano.

"The changes of tonality are practically instantaneous and can succeed each other in any order with great rapidity, if it were necessary, but the resources of a single key are so great that even in the most intricate music the pedal changes will be quite few. . . . . .

"While any composition is greatly enhanced in beauty, there runs through all—even bits of melody, simple chords, or scales—a restful, satisfying effect that could hardly be conceived without the actual experience.

"It is the profound conviction of the writer that just intonation in music is of the greatest importance.

"Persons listening to the best orchestras often imagine that they are hearing it in its perfection. This is far from being true. Temperament has leavened it also, as is capable of abundant proof.

"As Helmholtz remarks—few modern musicians have ever heard tone intonation, and consequently its superiority over temperament is greatly underrated."

The White Rhinoceros in Africa.—We have all heard of white elephants, but few know that there are also in existence white rhinoceroses, constituting a distinct species. These are almost extinct, and probably not more than a dozen or so are left. The *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, February 23) prints an account of a recent meeting with a small herd of these animals in Natal. Fortunately they are strictly protected by law and, fortunately also, the party that met the animals included the governor of the colony, otherwise the species might have been now more nearly extinct than ever before, for hunters are not very scrupulous in such matters. Says the writer of the note just mentioned:

"They [the rhinoceroses] were moving at a slow pace toward a

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jungle and easily allowed the observers to approach. The party came within fifty yards of the huge quadrupeds, which were cropping the grass on the plain. The rhinoceroses apparently were not at all disturbed. The horsemen dismounted and approached yet nearer, stopping about twenty yards from the herd. During a minute or two the animals seemed to pay no attention whatever to the human beings who were watching them . . . and kept on browsing. Soon they began to sniff the air, as if they had discovered something disquieting or disagreeable, yet, curiously enough, they seemed not to see their visitors, altho the latter were not hidden. After a time, during which they showed a sort of vague preoccupation, they withdrew, first walking and finally trotting. Doubtless it is very seldom that these animals may be seen for so long at such short range. . . . . .

"The herd was composed of four adults (one, a powerful male) and of one animal about three quarters grown. The same day a herd of three other rhinoceroses was seen, one male, one female, and a young one. Thus eight individuals were seen, and probably these comprise all that is left of the species in the region, except perhaps one or two animals. It is estimated that there may be ten altogether. It is believed that there are also a few in the Ubombo chain, but this is doubtful. . . . The white rhinoceroses are as strictly protected as possible. It is absolutely forbidden to hunt them on penalty of a fine of $250 to $500 or imprisonment, and the governor himself can not give permission to kill them. This is very wise, for even if there remain as many as twenty white rhinoceroses in the world, there are certainly no more. And it is rather late to take up the work of preserving this interesting species."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF INTOXICATION.

THE question of the nature and genesis of the impulse which leads to the use of intoxicants appeals to all who are concerned with the vital problems of modern society. Can these students and workers find in psychology any helpful analysis of the motives which underlie conduct? In the *Zeitschrift für Psychologie und Physiologie der Sinnesorgane* (January) appears a review of an article entitled "Studies in the Psychology of Alcohol," by G. E. Partridge, published in *The American Journal of Psychology*, which is a comprehensive scientific treatment of this important problem. The author has attempted to determine these two things: (1) The cause and nature of the intoxication impulse; (2) the actual effect of small doses of alcohol upon the ability to perform muscular and mental work.

From the two periodicals we glean the following summary of Partridge's results:

"Among primitive peoples, the use of intoxicants, altho not quite universal, is so general that exceptions are noteworthy. Intoxication seems to have originated in connection with the religious and social life in the effort to heighten the religious and social consciousness. Probably the use of fermented drinks originated in this way, and the use of them as beverages came at a later stage. A rather careful examination of the anthropological literature leads to the conclusion that taste was not much concerned at first. On the whole, primitive man is not a steady nor habitual drinker. He drinks alcohol occasionally to secure intoxication; his drinking is likely to be periodic, and in general it is characterized by great excesses and uncontrolled excitement.

"The drugs which are commonly used for intoxication purposes are all stimulant-narcotics; that is to say, when taken in small doses, or as an initial effect of large doses, they stimulate the nerve-cells. It is true of most if not all of these drugs that . . . they produce first a stage of increased excitability followed by a stage of lessened excitability. The mental effects are analogous —a stage of exhilaration is followed by a stage of depression. The pleasurable stage of intoxication is due in part to the widened range of emotional tone; the normal limits of both pleasure and pain are passed: the feeling of personal safety and self-confidence is largely increased. The increased social feeling evidently depends upon these changes, for the two important conditions of social comfort are self-confidence and (perhaps as a result of this) freedom from suspicions in regard to others."

A detained personal examination of sixty-five cases of inebriety, most of them confirmed drunkards, brought out the fact that in fifty-eight of these cases "there is no evidence of a conscious craving for alcohol." From the data obtained from these cases, Mr. Partridge enumerates the motives which lead to intoxication as follows:

"First, a desire for excitement, experience, and abandon, to increase companionship, to put off reserve in the presence of others. This desire to heighten the social feeling is probably the most prominent cause of drinking. Many drunkards would regard it as a disgrace to drink in any other way than socially. Secondly, to kill pain, to calm moral distress, to overcome fatigue, a desire for temporary relief from poverty or monotony, to increase courage or overcome self-consciousness, to steady the nerves for work or unusual strain."

The historical importance of intoxication, says the writer, is shown by the deep impression it has made upon literature and language. Nothing except the sexual relationship has made a deeper impression. It has been exceedingly prevalent at times of rapid development. In the individual habits of intoxication are most likely to be formed during adolescence, and during this period they are more difficult to overcome than later in life.

The various theories, theological and scientific, of the intoxication impulse and the craving for alcohol are briefly summarized as follows: (1) sin; (2) desire for relief from pain, nervous weakness, or weariness incident to the struggle for existence; (3) diseased appetite, the effect of an alcoholized protoplasm, a pathological perversion of physiological cell-action in the cerebral cortex, a specific craving which can be cured by a specific remedy; (4) a physical craving, an animal lust; (5) an acquired taste; (6) an organic appetite, made so by ages of indulgence, that is, a "secondary instinct"; (7) an instinct to intensify consciousness, to make wider variation in the mental life; (8) a desire to change the relation of common sense to individual sense; (9) an instinct which is a by-product of mental evolution. The author concludes that the alcohol craving stands in close relationship to normal mental development, and is to be regarded as a form of expression of the general instinctive tendency to seek intense states of consciousness, and not as an independent impulse which has become instinctive by reason of centuries of indulgence, nor an instinct which has grown up as a by-product of mental evolution.

In the second part of his paper, Mr. Partridge publishes the results of an experimental investigation of the effects of small doses of alcohol. Extended tests of the power of doing muscular work as recorded upon the ergograph showed that with one subject, 60 grams of 33⅓ per cent. alcohol, taken just before work began, decidedly decreased the working power; with the writer himself, 45 grams "produced a slight but steadily progressive stimulating effect." Ninety grams also failed to effect the writer's total amount of work in the hour, but the curves showed "an increase in the amount of work done during the first half-hour on the alcohol days, and a decrease during the second half-hour. The effect of 90 grams upon the work done during the second hour after the alcohol was taken was to decrease the amount, which was less for each period during the hour."

In tests of mental processes, 90 grams of alcohol were found to produce in arithmetical addition (mainly an associative process) "a slight quickening which lasts nearly to the end of the second hour, and in reading and writing (which involve more muscular action) an effect resembling that found with the ergograph, namely, a period of quickening followed by a period of retardation."

Improvement of the Nile.—The long-planned improvement of the bed of the Nile at Assuan, for the purpose of insuring a more regular and copious supply of water to the fertile valley of the Lower Nile, is well under way, says the *Centralblatt*

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der Bauverwaltung, and one third of the great dam at Assuan is built. Meanwhile, however, the failure of the Nile overflow this year has led the Egyptian Government to begin at once the improvement of the White Nile, the Bahr-el-Gebel, which, formerly a stream a quarter of a mile wide and sixteen feet deep, has become choked within the past fifty years by an accumulation of floating papyrus and other plants that extends over a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. We quote as follows:

"The bed of the stream is no longer able to carry off the water, which overflows a large area about the confluence of the river with the Bahr-el-Gazel. Schweinfurth first pointed out the necessity of clearing away this growth, or 'sudd,' in order to secure a regular and abundant flow in the Lower Nile. He estimated that in this way an annual increase of 18,000,000,000 cubic meters of water might be obtained. Even a tenth part of this would be of immense benefit to Egypt.

"In the latter part of 1899 W. Willcocks laid before the Egyptian Government a plan for the regulation of the Upper Nile, in pursuance of which the perforation of the sudd in the White Nile was commenced at once and pushed so rapidly that latitude 8° 25′ N. was reached in March, 1900. To keep the course of the Victoria Nile clear, it has been thought best to confine the water to a single channel, and for this purpose the Bahr-el-Zaraf is considered better than the Bahr-el-Gebel, as it is shorter and its 'sudd' extends for only eighteen miles. So the Bahr-el-Gebel and its numerous branches are to be dammed and the entire efflux of Lakes Victoria and Albert forced to go through the Bahr-el-Zaraf, the bed of which is 1,600 feet wide. Its flow in summer will, it is estimated, amount to 200 cubic meters per second. This is sixty per cent. more than was expected from the Assuan dam, and by improvements at the lake outlets it may be doubled or tripled. Furthermore, a navigable stream of pure water will be at once secured as far as latitude 5° N. The sum of $100,000 has been appropriated for the perforation of the 'sudd,' and the rest of the work will require $3,000,000, the appropriation of which will extend over ten years. But the enterprise would be remunerative if the expense were ten times as great. The greatest gainer will be the Sudan, which has been acquired with so much difficulty and the whole value of which depends on the Nile overflow."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS OUR GOLD SUPPLY INCREASING?

THE world's supply of gold is to be quadrupled in forty years by the use of dredging-machinery, so Professor Shaler, of Harvard, announced recently in a lecture in Sanders Theater, Cambridge. Alluvial deposits, river mud, and the sandy bed of the ocean in many localities hold gold in workable quantities and of enormous aggregate value. The material can be rapidly lifted on to a ship, the gold cheaply extracted by a new method, and the worthless material dumped overboard. The process will be continuous and nearly automatic. Says the Philadelphia *Record* in a report of this lecture (March 8):

"The lecturer stated his belief that, as a result of the increase of production, gold would become much cheaper than it is at present and that prices must rise greatly in consequence. He even went so far as to say that the fall in the value of gold would reinstate the relative price of silver to the old ratio of 16 to 1, and that possibly silver might prove to be the most stable standard of exchange. . . . He [Professor Shaler] is probably the most competent authority of the day on questions of metallurgy and mining, but in predicting the stability of the price of silver he seems to us to be going too far. Economy of production resulting from scientific discoveries and improved mechanical methods is sure to affect the price of all metals except possibly tin, which is not widely distributed and is found only in comparatively limited quantities. Our prediction was based on the possibility of mining low-grade ores at a profit in large quantities, and the new method of extracting gold from mud, if found profitable and extensively introduced, will close many mines now producing, thereby diminishing the yearly supply. Furthermore, with all due deference to the professor's superior knowledge, there is a vast difference between a process that works perfectly in the laboratory and the same process submitted to the rough handling of practical work on the large scale.

"But it would certainly be the irony of fate if, after the English have pacified South Africa and seek to recoup their losses by working the gold-mines and diamond-fields, it should turn out that one chemist had invented a method of extracting all the gold the world needs from the mud of the Ganges and another had invented a method of making diamonds out of charcoal at the rate of a bushel a day, and so rendered the entire country valueless except as a hunting-ground and a sheep-pasture. The unexpected frequently happens."

BACTERIA IN CITY MILK.

IS it possible and advisable for the health authorities of cities to protect the public from infection through milk, by testing the latter for bacteria and prohibiting its sale when more than a specified number are present? This question is asked by H. W. Park, of New York City, in a paper read before The American Society of Bacteriologists at Baltimore. The author concludes that such a test is both easy and useful and should be performed by boards of health. His paper, in the summary given by *Science* (March 1), runs as follows:

"During the coldest weather the milk in New York City averages about 250,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter [$\frac{1}{16}$ cubic inch], during cool weather about 2,000,000, and during hot weather about 5,000,000. The milk in other large cities is, from all accounts, in about the same condition. The above statement does not apply to the special milks which contain only from 5,000 to 20,000 bacteria at the different seasons of the year. In answer to the question whether these enormous numbers of bacteria found in milk during the hot weather are harmful, reference need only to be made to the universal clinical experience that a great number of children in cities sicken on the milk supplied in summer; that those who are put on milk that is sterile, or contains few bacteria, as a rule, mend rapidly, while those kept on the impure milk continue ill, or die. We probably have as yet insufficient knowledge to state just how many bacteria must accumulate to make them noticeably dangerous in milk, but it is a safe conclusion that no more bacteria should be allowed than it is practicable to avoid. Any intelligent farmer can use sufficient cleanliness and supply sufficient cold, with almost no increase in expense, to supply milk 24 to 36 hours old which will not contain in each c.c. [cubic centimeter] over 100,000 bacteria, and no milk poorer than this should be sold. The most deleterious changes which occur in milk during its transportation are now known to be due to the changes produced by bacterial growth and activity. These add to the milk acids and distinctly poisonous bacterial toxins to such an extent that much of the milk, by the time it is used in summer, has become decidedly injurious to invalids and infants."

The tests for bacteria, says Mr. Park, are comparatively easy, and yet health authorities, while guarding milk in various ways, entirely fail to prevent the sale of milk rendered unfit by an excess of bacterial products.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE brother of Andree, the missing aeronaut, despairing of his brother's return from the Arctic regions, has finally opened his will. The tenor of it shows that the explorer hardly expected to return.

"IN the state archives at Rome," says *Electricity*, "it has been found that the *x*-rays may successfully exhibit the writing on manuscripts concealed in old book covers whenever this writing is done in red lead, ultramarine blue, or cinnabar. They are being used also in attempts to detect forgeries of paintings and in efforts to discover signatures of old masters in paintings alleged to have been produced by them." The same paper also reports that Professor Ottolenghi, of the University of Siena, has discovered that while it is easy to apply the rays to the lungs of a person who is alive or in a trance, it is extremely difficult, indeed practically impossible, to apply them to the lungs of a person actually dead. "The reason was that some intervening obstacle prevented the rays from penetrating into the body. Over and over again he made a test of this kind, and in each case the result was the same. He suggests that as this test can easily be made by any physician, it should in future be employed in all cases where doubt exists of death."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A RUSSIAN AUTHOR'S TRIBUTE TO JUDAISM.

"ISRAEL is a desert; the Aryan world a flower-garden. Semitism is arid, monotonous, abstract, opposed to nature; and Christian civilization is radically at war with it." This is the thesis maintained by D. Merefkovsky, a Russian critic and novelist, the author of a historical romance, "Julian, the Apostate," recently translated into English. His view is vigorously combated by one of the leading philosophical writers of Russia, V. Rosanov, who confesses that some years ago he held the same view, and who now defends Judaism against what he declares to be a general prejudice. Curiously enough, he selects the rabidly anti-Semitic *Novoye Vremya* as his medium for a plea in behalf of the religious-ethical philosophy of the Jews. The Bible, he says, is pervaded with the Semitic spirit, and it is essential to understand this spirit and to do it justice in order to promote fusion between the Semitic and Christian peoples. Is it true, he asks, that the Semites reject nature, beauty, variety, and material progress? Why is there not a single description of nature in the Bible? There is no landscape, no reference to the sounds of the forest, the colors of the waters of the sea. Why not? And what are we to conclude? Rosanov starts out with this illustration:

"Closing my eyes, perhaps deprived of sight, I put my hand on a human body. I feel its warmth. I see nothing, but the heart beats under my hand, and I receive the effects of the pulsation. And all the mysterious, unknowable, electric, magnetic, vital properties, whose origin and nature can not even be investigated, are imparted to my own body. I take away the hand, step to one side, open my eyes: a totally different spectacle! The warmth is gone, but the complex form is revealed. I seize a brush and reproduce a fine shape. I imitate what I saw, and the drama appears, the theater is called into existence. I make 'art,' and the whole long history of the arts is thus originated. Here we have the two relations to nature—the Semitic and the Aryan."

Applying this illustration, Rosanov contends that under the Mosaic law, in Palestine, the Jews always looked through nature and humanity to God. Matter, form, substance, were only the habitations of the spirit. It was necessary to penetrate and pierce them to reach that spirit. "We, the Aryans, are reproducers of the external; they, the Jews, are anatomists. We take the world as a spectacle, a landscape, without the pulse; they realize that behind the material substance is the living sacred vacuum, and in that apparent vacuum is God. Of course *there is* God." The Jews had art, and lived a beautiful life; but the consciousness of the Eternal was ever present to them:

"Oh, how well we understand this furious resistance to the dull invasion of a Titus or Vespasian! But it was not understood in Rome or Byzantium, and it is not understood by many scholars of to-day, who, tho educated under freedom of thinking, are still being nourished on the dried fruit of Greco-Roman culture. There is a difference between a cellar and a garden. Zion is the garden; Europe has despoiled it, having been unable to produce anything similar, and has sold it in tin cans."

But Rosanov, realizing that he may be asked for definite proof of his assertion that Israel lived in holy communion with nature as the manifestation of God, and has preferred *vacancy*, filled by the spirit, to the tinsel and trappings of so-called religious art, undertakes to furnish proof by recalling the ceremonial in the temple built by Moses and Aaron in the wilderness, by emphasizing the attitudes of the ancient Jews toward animals, by pointing to the Hebraic treatment of the Sabbath, and so on. He points out that the Jewish Sabbath has not the slightest resemblance to the Christian Sunday. Going to the synagog is secondary; the home is converted into a temple, and the whole family into priesthood. A magic circle, as it were, divides the week-days from holy Sabbath, and it is truly God's day. For this reason, all participate in its observance, *even the animals*. For no animal may be put to work on that day. "Is not this real unity with nature?" asks Rosanov. Another beautiful and significant law, he finds, is that regarding the "firstlings." The first fruit on every tree, the first product of every crop—the first cherry, the first berry, apple, grape—belongs to God. The whole nation must send these firstlings to Jerusalem. What an acute sight and sense of smell this law implies, and what a reverent view of God's relation to nature and humanity! "Even to-day this attitude toward the subhuman world is preserved by the Jews. Animals may not be killed; they may be 'sacrificed,' and the 'sacrificed' may be eaten; but the sacrifice must be made under certain ritual and religious rules, and by a man specially consecrated for the purpose. This is the meaning of the 'kosher' requirement in meat."

The conclusion of the whole article is that the charges made by closet philosophers against the Jews are unfounded. They are not hostile to nature, beauty, and art; but they see in all the essence, the moral and religious meaning. And the prophecy, Rosanov says, will be fulfilled—"all Israel will be saved."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A DEFENSE OF JOHN CALVIN.

THE personal character of Calvin, which was assailed so vigorously by Dr. W. C. Gray, editor of the Chicago *Interior* (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 16), is defended in two articles in the same Presbyterian journal (February 28 and March 7) by the Rev. Dr. A. J. McKelway, editor of *The Presbyterian Standard*. The jury has been prejudiced against Calvin by his views on infant damnation, says Dr. McKelway, and people would as soon believe good of him, the supposed condemner of infants' souls, as they would of Herod, the slaughterer of infants' bodies. The writer prefaces his article with several extracts "without comment" from Calvin's works, apparently to prove that Calvin, while shown by Dr. Gray to be a believer in the eternal damnation of *non-elect* infants (whether baptized or non-baptized), taught that *elect* infants would be saved by Christ's grace even tho unbaptized. The same distinction, which is a subtle one and not always made by the average writer, has also been pointed out by Dr. H. L. Singleton in an article from which we have quoted (September 29, 1900, page 378) and appears simply to indicate that while the Roman Catholic Church and most Protestant bodies taught that *unbaptized* infants are not "saved," altho all baptized infants are, Calvin believed that all *elect* infants (including those not baptized) would be saved, and that all non-elect infants (even tho baptized) would be damned. A still different view was held by Servetus, against whom the excerpts from Calvin's works given below are partly directed, and who held that all infants, even tho baptized and even tho of elect parents, were damned, a doctrine too strong for Calvin. The following are Dr. McKelway's excerpts:

"Servetus flatters himself that he has framed an irrefutable syllogism: 'Every one who does not believe in the Son of God remains in the death of Adam and the wrath of God abideth on him. Baptized infants do not believe in the Son of God, therefore they remain in the death of Adam. That they can not believe is plain because faith cometh by hearing.' Before I may untie this Gordian knot I can oppose it with a contrary syllogism: 'Whomsoever Christ blesses He exempts from the curse of Adam and the wrath of God. But infants it is known were blessed by Him. Therefore they are exempt from the wrath of God.' Moreover, the solution of the syllogism is easy, since Christ does not summon infants as accursed to the tribunal of God, but only denounces judgment on the contumacious who re-

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ject the teachings of the Gospel which they have heard."—*Refutatio Errorum Michaelis Serveti, Opera, tom. viii.*

"Meanwhile he adjudges them to death and hell. If one may here reason after the manner of Servetus, will not there be a plausible complaint against God, who pardons the impious and criminal, but in a manner less than human deprives wretched and innocent infants of all remedy? That he is even cruel who gratuitously condoning the crimes of his enemies, has not rescued from death his own most innocent images.—*Ibid.*

"If they must be left among the children of Adam, they are left in death. For in Adam we can only die. On the contrary, Christ commands them to be brought to Him. Why? Because He is life. To give them life therefore he makes them partakers of Himself. While these men by driving them away from Him adjudge them to death. For if they pretend that infants do not perish even tho they are considered as children of Adam, their error is abundantly refuted by the testimony of Scripture. For when it pronounces that in Adam all die, it follows that there is no hope of life but in Christ."—*Institutes, book iv., chap. 16.*

"Suffer children. He declares that He wishes to receive children, and at length, taking them in His arms, He not only embraces but blesses them by the laying on of hands. From which we infer that His grace is extended even to those who are of that age, and no wonder. For since the whole race of Adam is shut up under the sentence of death, all, from the least even to the greatest, must perish, except those who are rescued by the only Redeemer. To exclude from the grace of redemption those who are of that age would be too cruel."—*Harmony of the Gospels, vol. ii., pp. 390–391.*

"'Suffer little children to come unto me.' Nothing can be plainer than that He intends those who are in a state of real infancy. And to prevent this from being thought unreasonable He adds, 'of such is the kingdom of heaven'; and if infants be necessarily comprehended, it is beyond all doubt that the word 'such' designates both infants themselves and those who resemble them."—*Institutes, book iv., chap. 16.*

"We are nowhere informed of His having condemned one (believer) who had not yet been baptized. Moreover, they sentence all infants to eternal death by denying them baptism, which according to their own confession is necessary to salvation. Let them see now how well they agree with the language of Christ which adjudges the kingdom of heaven to little children."—*Ibid.*

Dr. McKelway claims also that Calvin was all his life an eminent believer in religious toleration. He quotes the following passage from Calvin's *Institutes* (volume and page not cited):

"Should a man, even of set purpose and with deliberate hostility, assail the truth, seeking to destroy the Gospel, to annihilate the name of God and to resist the Holy Spirit, a sin which can never be forgiven, yet can we so rarely be sure of this, if it can ever become known, that it is far better for us to await the day of revelation than to anticipate the judgment of God. We surely ought not to allow ourselves a freedom in judging which might seem to limit the power of God and to prescribe limits to His mercy, which, if it were His will, could change the most wicked into the most holy. Even when some are so wicked that we can not avoid judging them severely, still we must commend them to the hand of God and hope for something better than we see. And tho it is not lawful to hold communion, either outward or inward, with the excommunicated, yet ought we by admonition, teaching, gentleness, brotherly kindness, and prayer to God, strive to lead them back to communion. And not only should we thus treat our erring brethren, but even Turks and Saracens and other enemies of the Christian faith. Far from us be the method which many have employed, performing to them no duty of humanity and pursuing them with the sword."

Dr. Gray has stated his belief that Presbyterians labor under a great disadvantage in bearing the name of "Calvinists"; but Dr. McKelway thinks that this is a better name than that of most other reformers:

"Arminius [on whose doctrines Wesleyan Methodism were partly based] in his disputes with Gomar furnished the finest example of *odium theologicum* that can be found in literature. Wesley lived after Calvinism had won its battles for freedom of conscience. Lutheran is a more distinctively national name than Calvinist, which in turn is broader than Presbyterian. As to Luther and Calvin, it is well known that some of Luther's controversial writing will not bear printing to-day. He was in some respects greater than Calvin, but not in the particular points to which this article is attempting to reply. Read Calvin on Luther. In a letter to Bullinger he says:

"'I hear that Luther assails not only you but all of us with horrible abuse. I wish, however, that the following may be clearly understood; in the first place how great a man Luther is, by what extraordinary gifts he is distinguished. I have already often said that if he were to call me a devil, I should still continue to venerate him as a chosen servant of God, uniting with extraordinary virtues some great failures. I beg you, therefore, bear it in mind that we have to do with one of the first servants of Christ.'

"Luther, on the other hand, said that no church of Christ should commune with the Swiss, called the Zwinglians heretics and reprobates—'nor ought any more prayers to be offered up for those who are soul-consumers and murderers.' In spite of the expression of more tolerant views, Luther said to Philip of Hesse that it was lawful to inflict capital punishment on heretics, urging that this should be done when the heretic denied the divinity of Christ. It is known that many Anabaptists were put to death in Saxony, and when the Wittenberg theologians asked Luther whether it were lawful to punish them with the sword, he wrote his assent in his own hand, 'Placet mihi Luthero.' Nor have the Zwinglians so much the advantage, for Zwingli said concerning the afore-mentioned Servetus, having heard that argument with him was useless: 'This must not be endured in the church of God, therefore do what you can to prevent the blasphemy from getting abroad to the injury of Christianity.' . . . . .

"Calvin might have abolished the rack in the trial of criminal cases. But it was used universally and in Geneva for 150 years after Calvin's death, the custom coming into disuse there first of the cities of Europe. . . . *The Interior* admits that the apology for Calvin's severity would have merit if it were true that he represented the spirit of his age. Before meeting the proof that he did not we call attention to facts whose bearing on this question the veriest tyro in history must see. Calvin died in 1564. The massacre of St. Bartholomew occurred in 1574, and the Pope proclaimed the year of jubilee. Bloody Mary had died in 1558. Francis I. of France, Philip II. of Spain, and the Duke of Alva were also contemporaries of Calvin. There was never a year of Calvin's life when his fellow Protestants did not perish by hundreds and thousands. In 1601 Nicolaus Krell was put to death by the Lutherans in Dresden, for no other crime than teaching the doctrines of Calvinism. A hundred years after Calvin died Claverhouse was hunting to death the poor Covenanters in Scotland. Why is it that Episcopalians can talk so glibly about Servetus and forget so conveniently Margaret, drowned by the tide at Wigtown a century after Servetus died? . . . . . .

"We do not condone the burning of Servetus. But it is the rankest injustice to hold Calvin responsible for not possessing the theories of a later age as to the right of the magistrate to punish offenders against religion. The Catholics had already condemned Servetus to the stake and carried out the sentence on a waxen image before the other sentence was executed. Bucer, the great reformer, exclaimed from the pulpit, 'Servetus deserves to have his entrails torn from his body.' Even the mild and gentle Melancthon wrote to Calvin:

"'Honored man and most beloved brother, I have read your letter, in which you excellently confute the horrible blasphemy of Servetus, and I thank the Son of God who has been the umpire and director of your conflict. The church of Christ will also both now and in all future times, own its gratitude to you. I am wholly of your opinion, and declare also that your magistrates, the entire proceedings having been conducted according to law, acted quite justly in condemning the blasphemer to death.'"

The New Bishop of London.—The appointment of the Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington Ingram, for some years past suffragan-bishop of Stepney, to the great London see in succession to the late Bishop Creighton, has elicited widespread satisfaction in England and America. The Stepney district is in the East of London, almost wholly made up of the "slums," and the new bishop has therefore had an excellent novitiate in one important part of his new task. The appointment is the first Epis-

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copal selection made under the new reign, and it is reported that King Edward insisted on Bishop Ingram rather than some greater scholar who would not so well comprehend the needs of the working classes. *The Church Standard* (Philadelphia, March 16) says:

"London has been truthfully described as 'the most populous and the most perplexing diocese in the world'; and, at the present time, when the ritual disorders are in their most critical state of tension in that diocese, it is of the first importance that the man to be placed at its head should, from the outset, have the confidence of all reasonable churchmen. Dr. Ingram himself is said to be a High Churchman; it is therefore doubly satisfactory to know that on Sunday last Archdeacon Sinclair declared, 'with much eulogy,' in a sermon in St. Paul's Cathedral, that 'the whole diocese of London would rejoice to be guided and ruled by one so single-minded, self-devoted, eloquent, and humorous as the new bishop, who already, at the age of forty-three, had endeared himself, as bishop-suffragan of Stepney, to West and East London alike.' The appointment seems to be universally popular."

A CHURCH ON A HUNT FOR A NAME.

ONE of the most important questions which will come up for discussion in the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in San Francisco next autumn relates to the name of the church, and church papers just now contain much on this topic. Members of this body point out that the present name is in many ways inappropriate and offensive. It does not properly describe the church, for the Methodist Episcopal Church is both Protestant and Episcopal. Besides, according to Anglican and Catholic theology, every true part of Christ's historic church *must* be episcopal, so that this part of the name is tautological. As for the designation "Protestant," it is pointed out that the present is a time when everything tends rather to a minimizing of Christian differences and antagonisms rather than to their assertion. In fact, the more advanced school of High-Church Anglicans repudiate the designation "Protestant" altogether, call themselves "Catholics," and look upon their church as a national branch of the one Catholic Church of Christ, together with the national Orthodox churches of the East and the Roman Catholic Church. The word "Protestant," they say, had its origin in modern religious controversies, which form only an incident in the historic life of the apostolic church.

Several names have been proposed as a more proper designation. Among these the name "American Catholic," first proposed by the late Bishop Coxe, is looked upon favorably by many as combining patriotism with theological precision. Those persons, however, who reject the historic designation "America," used so largely here and abroad from the foundation of the republic, as a proper designation of this country, object to the word "American" as including the whole continent. Another name proposed is "The Anglo-Catholic Church in the United States," to show its affiliation with the Church of England and the Anglican churches of Canada and the other British colonies.

The trend of opinion, however, appears to be strongly in the direction of choosing no new words for the church's name, but of merely striking out the two objectionable adjectives from the present legal designation ("The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America"). The new name would then read, "The Church in the United States of America," and this communion as a body would be briefly referred to as "The American Church," while its members would call themselves "American Churchmen." While this name is opposed by many persons as being "pretentious" and "exclusive," since the Anglican body in the United States is only the ninth in numerical strength, it is argued by advocates of this designation that mere numbers have never in religious history been regarded as essential to the validity of church claims; that the Jews claimed to be the one nation and church of God in the world for many centuries, altho but an insignificant fraction of humanity; and that the same claim was made by the Christian Church even at a time when all its members could be assembled in the upper chamber at Jerusalem.

While not a few churchmen desire no change whatever, yet the present movement includes large numbers of leading men in all parties, both High, Low, and Broad, together with a large majority of the bishops; and it is believed that some change is inevitable sooner or later, altho it may be delayed yet for a few years.

IS THE CHURCH FALLING BEHIND THE COLLEGE AS A SOCIAL INFLUENCE?

IN the recent discussions about the alleged decline in church attendance, attention has largely been centered upon the numerical features of the case, and little has been said of the deeper but very striking changes that have taken place in the public estimate of the church and its ministers in our own time, as compared, for instance, with its great prestige in colonial New England, or even forty years ago. An editorial writer in the Boston *Evening Transcript* (March 2) calls attention to the fact that the college and its officers are rapidly taking the place formerly held by the church, both as the chief object of public benefactions and of public esteem. Commenting on the course of lectures entitled "The Message of the College to the Church," now being given in the Old South Church, Boston, by the presidents of Bowdoin, Yale, Williams, Amherst, and Dartmouth colleges, the writer says:

"Both in England and in this country now the tide of benevolence on a large scale sweeps toward the college rather than toward the church. It is some years now since any of the theological seminaries, missionary boards, or local churches of any of the Protestant denominations in this country have had gifts that startled the public by their size. The total amount received annually by such agencies now no doubt is larger absolutely than it was a decade or two ago, but it is relatively smaller than it was, when the increase of national wealth is considered.

"A like change is apparent in the standing in the community of the educator and the clergyman. Whereas formerly the clergyman's place of precedence was undisputed, it now often happens that within a given city or State there is no clergyman at all comparable in influence or esteem with the head of its leading educational institution. The personal equation enters into this as well as the official standing, but it does not account for the fact. More of it is due to the popular conviction that somehow the college president is the product of a severer preliminary test of fitness for his position, and that the methods of enlightenment for which he stands are more intelligent and durable than those of the clergyman. Again, the representative of the college to-day, as he addresses men, is generally deemed to be speaking a language more up to date, to be setting forth a theory of the universe and of life more in harmony with the known facts than the average clergyman puts forth. It will be instructive therefore to see just what these administrators of colleges have to say to the church at large, as they stand in a pulpit now notable for freedom of thought and speech. They will have to report, what would not have been the case twenty years ago, that at college and university centers materialism is dead, philosophically considered; that teachers of philosophy and ethics are burning with an idealism which the world at large has not yet begun to feel and which the church will be recreant if it does not imitate. But with all his idealism as a basis of his fundamental thought the college man of to-day is a realist in the sense that he insists always on a reality of expression and life which make antiquated creedal forms and institutions quite impossible for him to tolerate so soon as they are meaningless or inefficient.

"In family life it often happens that a daughter becomes wiser than a mother, and as candid as wise, tho to be candid to one's mother is not an easy, tho often a high, duty. Precisely this is the situation to-day of the universities and colleges, which tho they long since ceased to be controlled by ecclesiastics as denominational institutions are nevertheless the offspring of the early

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churches of New England and still draw most of their students from Christian families. The colleges and the universities have an idealistic philosophy which the clergy need to underpin their theology, a new psychology and pedagogy to make preaching and teaching in Sunday-school more rational and effective, and a scientific, experimental method in facing the facts of life, including religion, which the church needs."

DR. PARKHURST AND "THE DEVIL'S HIGH-SCHOOL" IN NEW YORK.

DR. CHARLES H. PARKHURST is rather celebrated for his epigrammatic and forceful style of invective; but in the first of his series of articles, "The World, Religious and Secular," he seems to outdo himself in his almost lurid indictment of New York City's government, especially in the incalculable defilement of young children which he says it permits and directly encourages. When a man is inhaling a fetid atmosphere, he remarks, "its peril is not so much in its poison, in itself considered, as in the power which that poison has so in all stealthiness to insinuate itself into the system as to prevent the victim from realizing that the deadliness of its power is present and swiftly at work." Something like this is the peril menacing New York at present. It is not so much that "we are having our moral vitals pecked out of us, day by day, by a flock of foul birds, filthy harpies, who live by the blood they drink from the dying, and fatten on the carcases of the dead; but that our vitals have been for so long and in such a sly, insinuating way gnawed into that we have no distinct consciousness of the depth into which their beastly maws have plowed." He continues (in *The Christian Work*, March 14):

"We have so long and so constantly breathed the filth-laden atmosphere exhaled from the lying, stealing, lecherous mob of unconscienced creatures who call themselves the government of the City of New York, that we are losing, and have to a considerable degree already lost, the power to feel sharply and passionately the daily and momently outrage that is being perpetrated upon us. We are morally benumbed to the hateful significance of it all. We know that we are being ruled by a lot of brigands, but we have been in this situation for such a length of time that we have forgotten how to be tremendously moved by it. We are losing our talent for indignation. This league of conspirators that we call our municipal administration have been for such a term of years systematically slaughtering our material interests, making merchandise of individual rights, making spoil of the comfort, the prerogatives, and even the lives and the virtue of men, women, and children, that we have grown numb to the fact. We have learned to treat all this as a matter of course. That this city should, for instance, have as chief of police a man reputed to be a coarse, hoggish, guzzling, lecherous vagabond, has lost its power to stir up even the Christians in a passion of irrepressible moral revolt. We read the Commandments every Sabbath in our churches, and yet we understand that every day of the week and every hour of the day our municipal destiny is in the hands of men with whom the principles of the Decalog count no more, practically, than they do with the impish oligarchy that administers government among the damned. And yet men, good men, pious men, Christian laymen, elders, vestrymen, rectors, pastors, priests, go about their daily performances as quietly and serenely as tho New York were being governed by a mayor and a chief of police and subordinate officials commissioned directly from on high."

The one element of the situation which may perhaps yet wake the comfortable citizen "who says his prayers at night" and "drops off into dreams of heaven, but not of hell—certainly not the one we have here," is "the Devil's High School" which New York is maintaining for the express purpose of corrupting little innocents, of labeling them and despatching them "by quick express hellward, almost before they are old enough to distinguish intelligently between righteousness and sin." He exclaims:

"I know of no such specimen of glaring and brainless stupidity as to be spending hundreds of thousands of dollars in this city every year in maintaining Sunday-schools, missions, clubs for boys and girls, and all the paraphernalia of gospelizing effort, and yet to be deliberately tolerating in our midst veritable schools of Satan, which if not taught by the Devil himself are run by his understrappers on Fourteenth Street, which amounts to the same thing; and which are certainly putting an infernal taint upon more souls every three months than with all our gospel machinery we are saving to God and decency in an entire year. And then, what more flamboyant style of idiocy can our churches and missionary boards devise than to raise millions for the conversion of poor sinners in India and Japan, and yet to be making no desperate effort to close up those mills of Satan that are grinding out their hellish grist here in our own streets and under the droppings of our own sanctuaries? . . . . . .

"I could wish that for one year all our churches might be closed, all our Sunday-schools and missions suspended, and all our evangelizing money and effort withdrawn from the usual channels, if in their place could be substituted, uptown and down, a campaign of moral enlightenment sufficient to convince parents, Protestant, Catholic, and Hebrew, that so far as the children are concerned, this city, as now administered, is the foreporch of hell, and Satan's recruiting-ground from which to fill up the ranks of the damned. I know of nothing more appalling just now than the inactive interest with which a host of parents are at this moment contemplating the moral situation with which we are confronted. Capitalists are sensitive to the financial urgency and are growling about the taxes; politicians are awake to the political exigencies and are putting down no end of underground wires terminating at the November polls; but why are not fathers and mothers combining to put in some underground work or overground work that shall connect with the same crucial epoch? In particular, why do not New York mothers arouse to the horrible seriousness of the crisis? They have an indefinite idea of what is going on; why do they not get a definite idea? I once said to a lady in this city, 'Why do you not study into the case and do something?' She commenced studying into the case, but gave it up after a little, saying, 'It is too horrible; I can't.' If the situation is a little too horrible to study into, isn't it a good deal too horrible for young souls to wade into and rot in? Mothers, why not move in the matter and find out just what the perils are? Why not associate yourselves with other mothers whose children are hanging between heaven and the pit, and come to the front and fling your concerted challenge to the official vultures that are growing fat on the bodies and souls of the boys and girls that have just as much natural right to be found at last in the company of the redeemed as you have?"

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

PROFESSOR HAECKEL has often been called a materialist. The London *Academy*, in speaking of his recent book, "The Riddle of the Universe," places him in this class, and mentions Spinosa, the founder of modern Pantheism, as one of the thinkers swept aside by Haeckel. The London *Literary Guide* (Free-Thought, January 1), however, points out that Haeckel repeatedly asserts the identity of his doctrines with that of "the God-intoxicated" philosopher, and that from the first chapter of his book he explains that he is not a materialist.

MOST Americans would be likely to find the signature of an English bishop puzzling. None of the prelates writes his name in full, but instead uses either his first name or the initials of his Christian name, followed by the abbreviated Latin designation of his see. Thus the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Frederick Temple, writes his name "F. Cantuar"; and it is related that an American who had received a letter from him with this signature directed his answer to "F. Cantuar, Esq." The following are the signatures attached to the recent Anglican encyclical, including the names of all the incumbents of sees except that of the late Dr. Mandell Creighton, of London (whose signature was "M. London") and the bishops of Southampton and of Sodor and Man:

"F. Cantuar, R. Llandaff, Willelm Ebor, J. Manchester, B. F. Dunelm, Edgar Newcastle, Randall Winton, John Norvic, Watkin Bangor, W. Oxon, G. W. Bath & Wells, E. C. Petriburg, G. F. Bristol, W. B. Ripon, John W. Carlisle, Edward Roffen, F. J. Cestr, John Sarum, Ernest R. Cicestr, J. W. Alban, Alwyne Ely, A. G. Asaph, C. J. Gloucester, J. St. Davids, J. Hereford, George Southwell, Augustus Lichfield, John Truron, E. Lincoln, G. R. Wakefield, F. J. Liverpool, J. J. S. Worcester, Herbert E. Ryle, Bishop Elect of Exeter."

As to the last signature, Dr. Ryle, had he at that time been the actual incumbent of the see, would have writen his name "H. E. Exon." Among Anglican bishops in America only one, Dr. William Doane, follows this usage, and is almost as celebrated for his signature "William of Albany" as he is for his use of the knee-breeches, apron, and shovel hat which form the street garb of all English bishops.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

BRITISH COMMENT ON PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S SECOND INAUGURATION.

THE chief interest for Europe of Mr. McKinley's message, says *The Scotsman* (Edinburgh), lies in its "plain and emphatic indorsement by the Republican Party of the 'expansionist' policy which has brought the United States into more intimate relations with the great nations of the world." Comment of European journals is for the most part confined to this phase of the subject. British papers generally contain tributes to our national growth during the past four years. *The Morning Post* (London) hopes that, in view of our great national progress, "achieved principally under the Republican régime," the President will succeed in inducing his party to regard the control of the annexed and protected regions as something outside of ordinary political conflict. The President's attitude regarding the independence of Cuba, declares this journal, is creditable to his self-respect. *The Daily Chronicle* (London) says that, while Mr. McKinley has "a constitutional aversion to plain speaking," on the question of Cuba he has been more than usually explicit. With regard to both Cubans and Filipinos, *The Chronicle* observes:

"No civilized power finding itself where the United States now stands could lay down its obligations and return to the position that it occupied before the war with Spain. Time in its progress creates burdens for us all, and to ignore them is not to annul them. America definitely, tho perhaps unconsciously, embarked on an expansionist policy when she declared war on Spain, and to-day she only recognizes, through the mouth of her President, the logical outcome of her own acts."

The President's "stirring address," declares *The Daily Telegraph* (London), "may be summed up in three words: 'No looking back.'" "Cheering generalities which contain nothing that is not familiar," is the comment of *The Times* (London). *The Daily News* (London) deplores the spirit of greed that has induced the President and his party to break faith with Cuba. It says:

"The Filipino war has been bad enough in all conscience, but the enslaving of Cuba after all the moralizing and the promises given would be an act utterly unworthy of the American people."

Why, asks *The News*, should not the Republican Party, having discovered that imperialism does not pay, "trump the Bryanite card and come out against the unfruitful expansionist policy?" American commercial authorities are saying that "the islands will never pay for their keep even were the miserable war over." Even if humane and ethical reasoning fail, that argument should appeal to the "great business party" of America. *The News* concludes as follows:

"If the American people as a whole are not eager for more expansionism in regard to the possessions they have acquired, still less are they anxious for military displays in behalf of those who sit in darkness, as Mark Twain has put it. They are not very proud of the recent Chinese expedition. They do not intend to play the part of Huns under a German field-marshal any more. In objecting to any other expedition into the interior of China the Washington Cabinet is undoubtedly expressing the general sentiment of the people. The American missionaries have on the whole given sensible advice, and the people are not so mad as to suppose that trade is to be promoted by robbing and killing your customers. The raucous strains of 'The White Man's Burden' no longer attract the American mind. The jingo pulpit, which has been such a pernicious force, is more quiet, the yellow press has been found out, and a portion of it has taken on quite another hue. In a word, the silly imperialist fever has greatly subsided, and the cold, clear gray of dawn has succeeded to the orgies of the night. . . . The Americans have had their bout, and like Agathon's companions, they are feeling the effects, so they now propose a more reasonable course. No people in the world learn so quickly as they, and consequently when they find that the course on which they embarked three years ago leads to grave constitutional problems, to immense expenditure, to complications with foreign powers, that it does not mean one dollar's worth more trade, and that it does mean a serious loss of self-respect, we may feel certain that this path of thorns and briars will not be trod much longer."

In the inaugural address, says *The Saturday Review* (London), "we are told that Cuba and the United States are to become 'fast friends.' This bodes ill for Cuban independence, which is clearly a political impossibility. That is why the encouragement given to the idea by the United States has been so fatuous as well as dishonest."

Continental journals generally content themselves with giving their readers the news of the inauguration and message accompanied by more or less strong disapproving comment on the "imperialistic policy." European comment on our Cuban relations will be treated in a separate article later on.

GERMANY'S FOREIGN POLICY.

AN "omnibus" answer to a series of interpellations in the German parliament as to the foreign policy of the empire, particularly its relations with Great Britain and Russia, has been given by Chancellor von Bülow. The substance of Count von Bülow's speech was as follows:

The visit of the Emperor to England was neither a political move nor a matter of court etiquette. It was a purely human act, and the friendly, grateful feeling of the English people is perfectly explicable and perfectly proper. If, beyond these entirely human feelings, the desire was manifested on this occasion in England, and responded to in a measure by the Kaiser, to cultivate pacific and friendly relations with Germany, there is, from even a political point of view, no reason to take anything amiss. We desire that it may be vouchsafed to Germany and England to cooperate in peace and to labor for the promotion of peace. No doubt there are many sources of friction between Germany and England; but if His Majesty the Emperor, by his sojourn and conduct in England, has cleared the path for the

COUNT VON BÜLOW: BISMARCK NO. 2.
—*Simplicissimus.*

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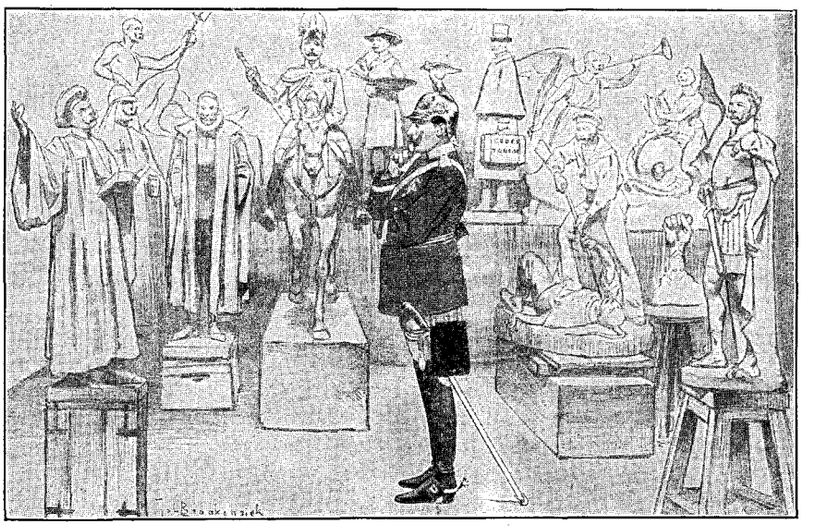
continuance of the former normal and good relations between the two countries, that can be only for the advantage of both peoples and the peace of the world. The change in the occupancy of the throne of England has involved no change in the relations between the two nations. And this I regard as a good sign for the future. As to the attempt to establish an intimate connection between the Emperor's visit to England and the refusal to receive President Kruger in Berlin, I declare that there is no possible connection. The contemplated journey of President Kruger to our capital was ostensibly designed to force us, in an unusual way, to intervene in the South African troubles, while the visit of His Majesty to England had nothing whatever to do with the South African war. The Emperor had a perfect constitutional right to bestow the order of the Black Eagle on Lord Roberts, and, moreover, Lord Roberts not being a political personage, his decoration can have no political significance.

I am thoroughly convinced that it is one of the first duties of our policy to cultivate the most friendly and neighborly relations with Russia. On most points, German and Russian interests pursue parallel paths, and there is no point where, with good will on both sides, these interests need clash. There has been some discussion regarding an article in a Russian journal [this article, which appeared in the St. Petersburg *Journal of Commerce and Industry*, and was presumably inspired by Minister de Witte, threatened reprisals on the part of Russia if the German Government should raise the import duties on grain] which dealt with our future tariff bills. All I can say in reply is that economic, like all other relations between great countries, can only be satisfactory on a basis of mutual compromise. Our foreign policy now and ever is not determined by love or hatred, by dynastic considerations or family connections, but solely by the interests of the state, calmly and coolly weighed.



KAISER WILHELM: "Now, how is the sculptor to combine all my many phases of genius?" —*Amsterdammer.*

The German papers seem disappointed that the Chancellor did not express himself more decidedly, particularly as to Anglo-German relations. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, which usually reflects official opinion only and must not be taken to represent the preponderance of German popular sentiment, says of these relations:

"Throughout the period of our existence as a state, we have not met much love or friendship from our British cousin. When we were small, he would like to have made us smaller, and when we showed signs of growing great he would fain have tripped us up. It is only now, when we really are great, that he begins to treat us in a more friendly way. What ought we to do? That is the question around which controversy has been raging during the past few months with such violence that the links that bind the Government and the people seem almost in danger of being severed. Even Scripture says 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.' In our case the widespread desire to give our cousin across the Channel as good as we got is, humanly speaking, the more intelligible in view of the fact that, in addition to the dregs of this historic bitterness, a good deal of envy has accumulated —envy excited by the spectacle of British prosperity."

Now, when the British empire is on the point of depriving the Boers of their freedom and independence, says the same paper, this feeling of the Germans is naturally exhibited. The "essence of German policy" is set forth by the *Neueste Nachrichten* (Berlin) as follows (we condense):

Keep on friendly terms with England, first, in order to avoid becoming dependent on Russia, and, secondly, in order to prevent too close a *rapprochement* between England and France. We are now engaged in operations in China. But we have not a single naval base that we can call our own between Bremerhaven and Shanghai. We therefore must not alienate the strongest sea-power which commands this long sea-route and most of the stations on the way. In East Asia we need open markets to enable the increase of our population (800,000 souls annually) to earn its bread. We must, therefore, look to those powers which primarily aim at freedom of trade and not at extension of empire in those regions. It is only the powers which aim solely at extension of empire that find Germany as a superior colonizing power in their way in East Asia. This accounts for the attitude of the Russian press toward us. And yet, so long as Russian policy deliberately pursues the course of refraining from turning the embarrassments of England to account, there is certainly no reason why Germany should unnecessarily alienate England.

The English journals compliment Count von Bülow for his diplomacy. The Chancellor "appeased the malcontents by sheer genial common sense," says *The Standard* (London). Says *The Times*:

"We have no fault to find with the Chancellor's treatment of this somewhat delicate subject. Indeed, we feel that our own Foreign Office could hardly do better than to follow out, on parallel lines, the policy he lays down for the guidance of his own people. The somewhat inopportune inquiries with regard to the political significance of the German Emperor's visit to this country were met by Count von Bülow with dignified reserve. It was actuated, as everybody understood here, by kindly feeling which it would have been supposed the Germans, who make so much of family life, would have been the last to subject to an ungenerous and carping criticism."

The French journals confine their comment to that portion of the Chancellor's speech referring to Russo-German relations. He was not definite enough, says the *Temps* (Paris). There can be no doubt, declares the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), that the German Kaiser's visit to England and his friendly conduct there have done more to estrange Germany and Russia than even the imposition of higher grain duties by the Reichstag. Italy has shown less of the spirit of antagonism to Great Britain's course in South Africa than the other European states have shown, but the *Tribuna* (Rome) is not pleased with recent developments in Germany, especially the treatment of President Kruger. It says:

"The attitude of the German Chancellor has shown that practical interests more and more take the place of idealism in politics. But this may be carried to excess, as Germany may find to her cost. Alliances are based upon something more than mere sordid interests; but how can Germany expect her allies to be enthusiastic if it is known that nothing but the most selfish considerations move her?"

The *Independance Belge* (Brussels) thinks the Emperor's at-

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titude toward President Kruger, whether dictated by mere selfishness or by consideration for England, may cost him dear. It says:

"The truth is, William II. is about to encounter the opposition of his people. Since the Jameson raid, since the Kaiser's famous telegram to President Kruger, the German press has never ceased to be enthusiastic about the Boers, whom they regard as the only Germanic race able to resist the encroachments of Britain in South Africa. German volunteers have joined the Boers in largest numbers, and German subscriptions figure as the most considerable for Boer ambulances. The movement has been so popular that Chamberlain has been at great pains to explain that popular demonstrations need not necessarily affect the attitude of a government."

But many French papers declare that Germany has lowered her own prestige by her recent course. In the *Éclair* (Paris) Alphonse Humbert says:

"Does von Bülow think his policy of treachery can be excused on the score of 'German interests'? Let him ask Germany, not the noisy, sentimental Germany, but thinking Germany. A mass-meeting in Munich, at which most of the university professors were present, passed the following resolutions: (1) A protest against the English atrocities in South Africa; (2) a demand for intervention on the part of the powers; (3) the wish that the Kaiser and the Reichstag may retrieve the wrong done to President Kruger; (4) that all German cities be asked to participate in this agitation. That, then, is the answer to von Bülow. Germany knows well enough that it is not to her interest to stand dishonored before the civilized world. Germany also knows that it is not to her interests to deliver one half of Africa over to England."

"Altho their own Czar makes no move in the interest of the Boers, the Russians continue to abuse Germany," remarks the *Züricher Zeitung*. Indeed, the Russian papers are not gentle in their treatment of von Bülow. "Never were the weak more brutally treated by the strong," says the St. Petersburg *Sviet*. The *Novoye Vremya* predicts that England will requite ill the services which von Bülow has rendered her. The *Birshewya Viedomosti* (Moscow), however, thinks the German Government will adopt a very different attitude as soon as the German fleet is built. In Great Britain most papers trust to the jealousy of the powers, which will prevent them from combining against England. The London *Times* admits that there is an "apparent want of consistency" between the Kaiser's present attitude and the position he took up in 1896. "But," adds the paper, "the Emperor is too strong a man to trouble himself about superficial consistency."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

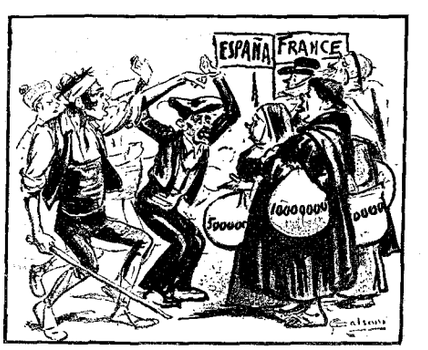
THE report (denied in both Washington and Copenhagen) that the United States has officially warned the Danish Government that it will not permit the transfer of the Danish West Indies to any other power, is the subject of an article in the *Lotze* (Hamburg). This journal disclaims any intention on the part of the German Government to acquire the Danish West Indian possessions, and explains the origin of the persistent rumor that Germany wants these islands. Says the *Lotze* (we condense):

The first of these attempts to draw Germany into the affair was made in the 30's, when the Mexican Government tried to play Prussia against the United States. Prussia was offered extensive territory in Texas and California. It was hoped that not only the German emigrant but the Prussian Government itself would become a strong ally for Mexico against the Yankees. But the Prussian Government had no intention of entering into so adventurous a policy, and its agent in Mexico was directed to announce that such offers were not welcome in Berlin. Shortly after this, land speculators in Texas and the Central American republics endeavored to interest the lesser German princes, but with no satisfactory result. When Prussia emerged a victor from her internal and external struggles, she was again credited with colonial plans in America. In the 60's it was said that she wished to obtain the island of St. Thomas, then report declared it was Curaçoa, then Santo Domingo, then parts of Cuba. Prussia was always prompt with denials. Yet the rumors were persistent and were made, evidently, with the idea of attracting the attention of the United States. Since the war with Spain, the American imperialists regard all the West Indies as their particular domain and want to drive all Europeans from these islands. The object is to win the government and a popular majority for an aggressive policy, and, with this end in view, Germany, now so busy extending her colonial empire, provides a handy means to incite the populace against "European interference." That Germany does not really think of extending her power in the West Indies ought to be evident to every thinking person. More valuable to Germany than all the West Indies put together is the friendship of the United States.

Mr. Niels Grön, the most prominent agent of Denmark for the sale of the islands to the United States, declares (in the New York *Times*) that negotiations were almost concluded for the transfer, for $5,000,000, when the war with Spain began. "Then it became impossible for the Danish Government to sell, as that would have been a diplomatic discourtesy to Spain."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POSITION OF THE REPUBLIC IN FRANCE.

DISCONTENT with the French republic appears to have spread extensively, and, besides the monarchist plots, to which France has by this time grown somewhat accustomed, a tone of defiant opposition to the republic is noticeable in the Paris press. The Third Republic is now more than thirty years old. France's comparative decline since 1870, it is generally admitted, is due rather to the rapid advance other nations have made than to actual loss on her own part; yet many Frenchmen still regard world-rule by France as a possibility, and blame the republican régime for not using the means it has to regain supremacy in Europe. The monarchist organs, of course, lead in the attack, closely followed by the socialist journals. The *Gaulois* (Paris), the leading organ of the monarchist party, in an article with the sarcastic title, "Down with the People," gives a summary of the discontent with the republic. In its thirty years of existence, says the *Gaulois*, "the republic shows two culminating points: Panama and Dreyfus." While it may appear to be a government of the people, it is certainly not for the people. This journal continues:



THE SPANIARDS DON'T WANT THE FRENCH "CONGREGATIONS."

"Why don't you welcome us? Don't you see what treasures we carry?"

"If you are trying to save these treasures from the French, you certainly don't intend to present them to us. You will probably soon be trying to rob us of ours!"

—*Fischietto, Turin.*

"How much duty is the workingman made to pay on his miserable wine at 30 centimes a liter, and how much the millionaire on his Château-Yquem at 20 francs a bottle? Exactly the same amount. The republic has now existed for thirty years, and has yet found no time to put a stop to this scandal. . . . Free, public, non-sectarian, compulsory education—is not that, or should it not be, a popular institution, one from which the people should receive the advantage? Ask this question of the municipal ad-

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ministrators, and their replies will show you that this non-sectarian, free instruction is, in the end, nothing but the instruction of the rich paid for by the poor. In reality, there is no form of instruction so expensive as 'lay instruction,' which is paid for by the majority of the taxpayers—the poor people. Turn which way you will, regard the matter from whatever point of view you may, you will find in the republican régime nothing for the people save unhappiness. It increases their demands, corrupts their hearts, excites their envy, and means for them the single word, 'suffer.'"

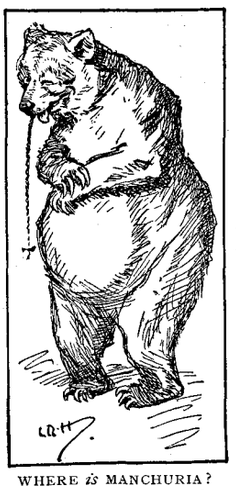
The Government, continues the *Gaulois*, has announced its intention of suppressing the *prévoyants de l'avenir*, the voluntary financial associations of the workingmen. The nature of these associations it explains as follows:

"Twenty years ago a certain number of workmen conceived the idea of establishing a fund for future generations of workmen, by means of contributions (each man to contribute a franc a month) which, it was agreed, were not to be touched for twenty years. Then the capital thus accumulated was to be used, not precisely for the creators of the fund, since many of them would no longer be alive, but for succeeding members. What has happened to these *prévoyants?* At the end of twenty years they are more than 200,000 in number, they possess 36,000,000 francs [$7,000,000], and, by virtue of their connection with similar societies, they form a league of 700,000 men. These are men enlightened by their own experience, or by that of their predecessors, as to the hard realities of life, who never hope to reach independence and repose themselves, yet they take thought for their brothers of to-morrow, for the workmen of the future, who will one day have to suffer as they suffer to-day, and they care for their unborn comrades as a thoughtful father provides for his children. But what has the republican government done? It is suspicious of the work of the *prévoyants*. It has announced its intention of confiscating the results of their twenty years work and devotion for its own benefit."

The government organs, it should be here stated, deny that there is any intention to interfere with these workmen's societies.

A writer in the *Tägliche Rundschau* (Berlin), who is evidently very well informed upon French politics, declares that "if the present bourgeois republic can be overturned, no other democratic rule will take its place." We quote from his article:

"Déroulede's 'plebiscitory republic' is merely an introduction to dictatorship, and the rule of the socialists promises anarchy, for the majority of Frenchmen will have none of it. The present republic is strong because there is no strong candidate for the monarchy. The Duke of Orleans merely amuses by his proclamations, and the sons of Jerome Bonaparte keep quiet. Yet things are being prepared for a *coup-d'état*. It would be foolish to suppose that the French people in general, and the Parisians in particular, are pleased with the republic. The 'king in a dress-coat' does not impress them. The memories of the glories of France still live in the hearts of the people and there is the hope of new glories and new greatness. How little republican the modern Frenchman is may be seen by the wonderful success of such plays as Rostand's 'L'Aiglon.' The people receive these Napoleonic legends with a joy that should cause the adherents of the republic to stop and think. France has not been successful in her foreign policy since 1871; but the French regard the past thirty years as a period of decadence. The army is not friendly to the republic. It wants a leader, and this leader may come from the Bonapartists. Louis Napoleon is regarded by many as the coming man."



WHERE *is* MANCHURIA?
—*Punch.*

This writer regards as "impossible" the idea that the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet "has been won for the Napoleonic movement," and pooh-poohs the rumor that attempts have been made to gain support for the monarchy from the German Government. On the latter point he remarks:

"A French *imperator* could only hold his own by a successful war with Germany. To regain the lost provinces, France would be willing to forgive Fashoda and make common cause with the hated Briton. Germany, therefore, has every reason to stand well with the republic, and to regard with suspicion all pretenders."

The socialist organ, the *Petit Sou*, announces a Bonapartist plot, in which, it declares, the present Government is implicated. The object is not to put the Pretender, Prince Victor, upon the throne, but to make his brother, Prince Louis Napoleon, who, by the way, is a general in the Russian army, president of the republic. The *Petit Sou* explains that the capitalists of France, being naturally afraid of and inimical to the socialists, and realizing that their "policy of repression" during the past twenty years has not produced desired results, have tried to bring matters to a focus by using M. Waldeck-Rousseau. The premier astutely attempted to gain over the socialists by taking some of them—notably M. Millerand—on board the ship of state. The capitalists, we are told, are now looking for a Cæsar who, "supported by the great bankers, would be able to rule with an iron hand, without fear of opposition from the army, because "the advent of a Napoleon means war, and war means promotion and decorations for the army." For the great capitalists war is "an abundant harvest while the struggle lasts, and a yet more abundant harvest afterward in repairing the ruins." The present ministry, we are told, is "in reality a ministry of Bonapartist defense." The Napoleonic campaign, concludes the *Petit Sou*, is carried on in a noiseless and very skilful manner. "The object of the leaders of the movement is to create a state of public opinion similar to that which rendered possible the *coup-d'état* of September, 1851."

The *Temps*, on the other hand, declares that "by the philosophy of history, the republic has been proven the best government for France. It has for the past hundred years lasted longer than any monarchic régime, in spite of the most bitter opposition and the most audacious and best conceived attempts to overthrow it."

The heaviest responsibility of our modern history, says the *Journal des Débats*, referring to the proposed law excluding the religious congregations from France, rests upon the present ministry. If we lose the right to protect Catholicism throughout the world, we shall suffer not only politically, but also commercially. Suppose we do drive out the religious orders. "How will our protectorate abroad be exercised when we no longer have any one to protect or when the proportion of Frenchmen engaged in Catholic works shall have been reduced to nil?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Times* calls attention to the fact that, beginning with January 19, Queen Victoria not only surpassed every other English monarch in the length of her reign but also in the length of her life. Commenting on this, at the time, *The Westminster Gazette* observed: "It is probable that no monarch in the history of the world can rival her Majesty in length of years and length of reign combined. The Queen has yet to surpass Louis XIV. in the latter respect; for he reigned seventy-two years, but he died at the age of seventy-six. William I., Emperor of Germany, is the most remarkable instance of longevity among sovereigns, for he attained the age of ninety-one; but his reign was comparatively short.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"William Shakespeare, Poet, Dramatist, and Man."—Hamilton Wright Mabie. (The Macmillan Company, $6 00.)

"The Sick and Wounded in South Africa."—Burdett-Coutts. (Cassell & Co.)

"The Life and Literature of the Ancient Hebrews."—Lyman Abbott, D.D. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2.00.)

"Born to Serve."—Charles M. Sheldon. (Advance Publishing Co.)

"Selections from the Writings of Rev. John Wesley, M.A." (Eaton & Mains, $1.25.)

"Factory People and their Employers."—Edwin L. Shuey. (Lentilhon & Co., $0.75.)

"The Light of the World."—Herbert D. Ward. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.00.)

"Milly."—Maurice Thompson. (New Amsterdam Book Company.)

"The Wood-Peckers."—Fannie Hardy Eckstorm. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.00.)

"To Nazareth or Tarsus?" (J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co., $1.00.)

"A Life in Song."—George Lansing Raymond. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.00.)

"A Short Introduction to the Literature of the Bible."—Richard G. Moulton. (D. C Heath, $1.00.)

A Golf Elegy.

By S. E. KISER.

Beneath these rugged elms, that maple's shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a moldering heap,
Each in his last, eternal bunker laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

Oft to the harvest did their sickle yield,
Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke—
Ah, but they had no mashies then to wield.
They never learned to use the Vardon stroke.

The poor old souls, they only lived to toil,
To sow and reap and die, at last, obscure;
They never with their niblicks tore the soil—
How sad the golfless annals of the poor!

The pomp of power may once have thrilled the souls
Of unenlightened men—to-day it sinks
Beneath the saving grace of eighteen holes!
The paths of glory lead but to the links.

Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
Some heart that would have quickened to the game;
Hands that the lovely baffy might have swayed,
To Colonel Bogie's everlasting shame.

Full many a hole was passed by them unseen,
Because no fluttering flag was hoisted there;

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IN APRIL.

April 4. *Easter Number.*

THE NAVAL WAR COLLEGE, by the Secretary of the Navy, John D. Long
THE GREEN BONNET, By Sarah Orne Jewett
"STRUCK OUT," By Sheldon C. Stoddard

April 11.

AGRICULTURE OF THE FUTURE, by the Chief Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, John Hyde
THE SHORT STRAW, By Clarence Maiko
THE CHECK-DRAFT, By Emily F. Grinnell
LISBON HOLLOW, By Ethel Harrington

April 18. *75th Birthday Number.*

THE ESSENCE OF HEROISM, by the Vice-President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt
THE IDLE MINUTE BOOK, By Mary E. Wilkins
SOME REMNANTS, By Sarah Barnwell Elliott
PANTHERS IN THE COTTON-FIELD, By Lewis B. Miller

April 25.

OUR FUTURE AS SHOWN BY THE CENSUS, by the Director of the Twelfth Census of the United States, William R. Merriam
THE COLLEGE COURSE OF HIRAM ALLEN, By Margaret Sherwood
TROUBLE WITH A PYTHON, William T. Hornaday

The titles above by no means exhaust the list of articles and stories to be published in the four April issues of The Companion. And what The Companion is in the four weeks of April it is every week in the year—its pages filled with reading that is fascinating, reading that is instructive, reading that is amusing, reading that interests every one of the household.

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Full many a smooth and sacred putting green
They tore up with the plow and didn't care.

Some village Taylor who, with dauntless breast,
Could wang the flail or swing the heavy maul;
Some mute, inglorious Travis here may rest,
Some Harriman who never lost a ball.

Far from the eager foursome's noble strife
They leveled bunkers and they piled the hay,
Content to go uncaddied all through life,
And never were two up with one to play!

No further seek their hardships to disclose,
Nor stand in wonder at their lack of worth;
Here in these bunkers let their dust repose—
They didn't know St. Andrews was on earth!

—In *Golf.*

The Golden Days.

By JOSEPHINE DODGE DASKAM.

I wonder where the Fairy-book can be,
The book from which she read to you and me,
While the warm sunlight shifted down the tree?

And the brown eyes turned downward to the leaf,
Tear-spotted by two tiny people's grief,
When Death bound one more princess in his sheaf.

I wonder where the Rocking-horse has run
Who carried us before the day was done,
To all the lands that lie beneath the sun?

And the dear lips of her we loved so well
Kissed us more sweetly than our tongue could tell,
When the two daring riders swayed and fell.

I wonder where the crimson peaches grow
We caught together when she threw them, so,
And ran with her to hide them, laughing low?

And her light feet were swifter yet than ours,
And her soft cheeks were like two rosy flowers—
Ah, Time and Death, ye too malignant powers!

—In March *McClure's.*

PERSONALS.

General Harrison's First Appearance.—When he was but twenty-one years old, the late ex-President Harrison made his first appearance in court as a pleader. One of his biographers relates how in a dim-lighted court-room he rose to speak, carefully prepared notes held in his hand, to which he constantly referred, leaning toward a flickering candle-light by his side. The scene is thus described:

"What should he do? There was dead silence throughout the dusky room. His voice, sharp, clear, penetrating was being heard to the farthest corner. The audience was already in sympathy with him. The situation was embarrassing. He referred to his notes. He wished to be absolutely correct. He shifted the candle. He turned the pages to every angle. It would not do. The penciling refused to come out. Then, in desperation, he flung the notes away. To his own amazement he found his memory perfect. Best of all, he found he could think and speak upon his feet flash-like and coherently. There were not only words at command, but the right words, enabling him to express himself exactly. He found, too, the pleasure there always is in the faculty of speech, with freedom superadded. Confidence came with the discoveries. From that day to this, whether addressing himself to court or jury, or the vaster audiences who furnish the delight of oratory on the platform or stump, he has been an impromptu speaker."

Christian De Wet.—The stories that have found their way from time to time into the newspapers about the cruelty of the Boers are false, writes Richard Harding Davis in *The Independent.* The Boers are true soldiers fighting bravely in a war where the odds have been terribly against them,

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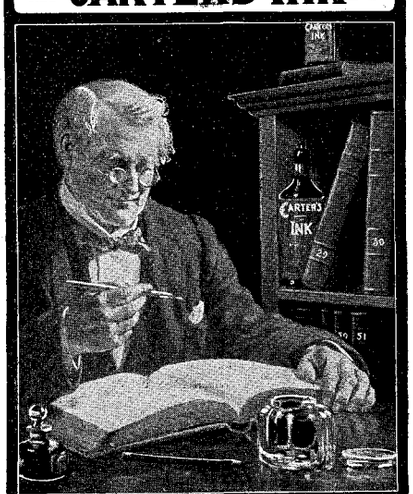

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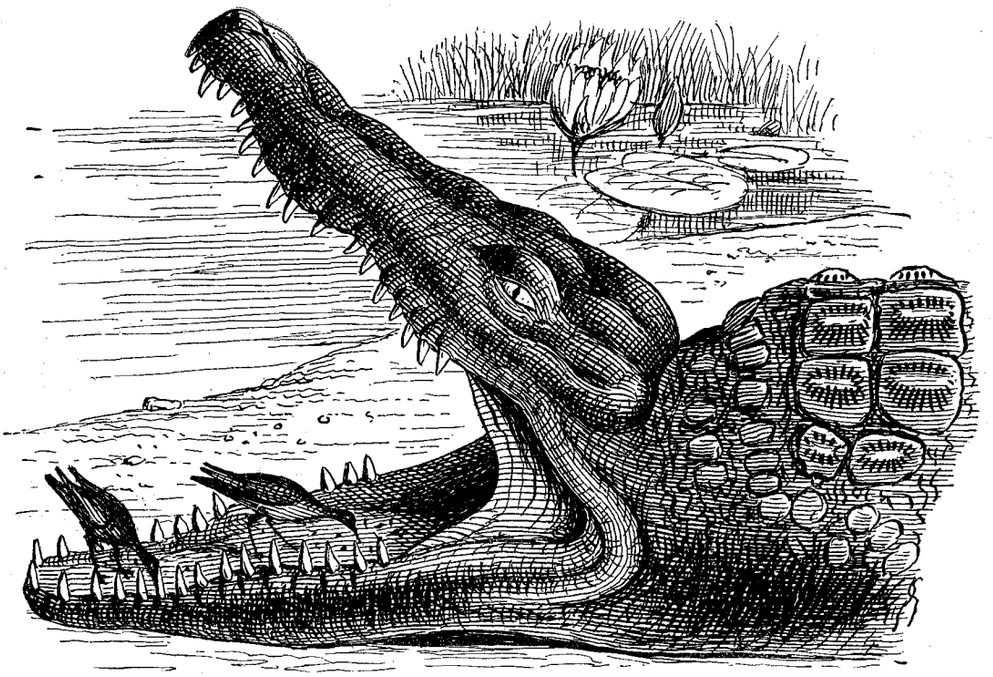

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and never descending to the level of that brutality, accounts of which have recently been set afloat. These reports "seem very foolish things," says Mr. Davis, "to any one who has held the hard, strong hand of Christian De Wet—to any one who, as enemy or friend, has looked in the man's calm eyes and has read the temper of the soul behind them." He it is who has given the one amusing story of the war, which is thus told by Mr. Davis:

"Three scouts of the Yeomanry came prisoners before the Boer commander. They had been captured before. They were English scouts. Being captured appeared to be an affliction chronic with them. Christian De Wet looked them over—gravely, thoughtfully—his clear eyes searching them through and through. He was their judge, stern or merciful they could not tell; all they could do was hope.

"'My men,' said General De Wet at last, 'will you take a message from me to your general.'

"They accepted, in rejoiced surprise, and were entrusted with a large sealed package. When they reached General Rundle's camp, they announced that they were the bearers of papers from General De Wet, negotiating for peace. General Rundle was delighted. He tore open the envelope. He read the letter. It said:

"'DEAR GENERAL RUNDLE:

'This is the fourth time I have captured these raging devils of yours. Please chain them up. They annoy me. DE WET.'

"Men like this don't run away; they fight. When they surrender, they surrender like gentlemen. When they die, they die bravely."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

He Wanted to Know.—UNCLE GEEHAW (from Hay Corners, at grand opera): "What's that man got over there?"

CITY NEPHEW: "Why, that's the score."

UNCLE GEEHAW (brightening up): "The score? Well, by gum! I wish you'd ask him who's ahead!"—*Puck.*

A Very Good Reason.—A certain junior counsel was on one occasion bullying a rather innocent-looking witness. The witness bore it meekly, but at last he rather smartly got even with his tormentor.

COUNSEL (to witness): "Was your wife with you on the occasion referred to?"

WITNESS: "No, sir."

COUNSEL: "You are quite sure? Remember, you are on your oath."

WITNESS: "I am quite sure."

COUNSEL: "Was she present with any one else?"

WITNESS: "No, sir."

COUNSEL: "Did you tell her that night?"

WITNESS: "No, sir."

COUNSEL: "Or at any subsequent time?"

WITNESS: "No, sir."

COUNSEL: "You said nothing to her whatever?"

WITNESS: "Not a word."

COUNSEL (getting angry): "Now, state to the court the reason or reasons why you did not consult your wife regarding the important events which occurred on the occasion mentioned."

WITNESS: "Because I haven't got a wife."—*Tit-Bits.*

All He Wanted to Know.—A middle-aged man, dressed like a tramp and without an over-

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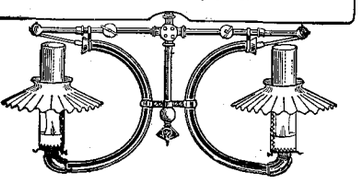

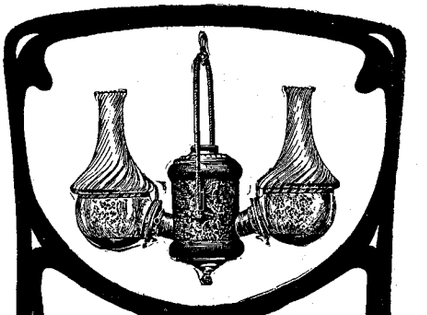

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coat, walked up to the ticket-office at the station the other day and hesitatingly inquired:

"What—what is the fare—to—to——?"

"To where?"

"To—to—— Well, that's funny! The name of the place has slipped from my memory. Let's see!"

"How far is it?"

"I don't know."

"Is it on the main line?"

"I—I can't remember."

"Do you have these spells very often?" asked the booking-clerk.

"Not very often. It's very embarrassing, I assure you. Strange how a man will lose his memory."

"Is it a big town?"

"Oh, yes."

"Do you mean Manchester?"

"Yes, yes—that's the place—Manchester. How could I have forgotten it?"

"And you want a ticket to Manchester?"

"Oh, no. I just wanted to know what the fare is. I always walk when I go, but I want to put it down on my expense account as so much cash saved. What did you say it was?"

The long, stony stare of the ticket man's eye did not kill him dead, and if that booking-clerk had had his way the tramp would have gone off limping in both legs.—*Tit-Bits.*

A Recipe.—

From the tomes of ancient sages,
Roosting high upon your shelves,
Take the first attractive pages
Into which your fancy delves.
Then, your midnight oil igniting,
Boil them gently to a stew,
Mix with ink, and spread in writing
Firmly fixed 'twixt covers new:
And this modern thought transference
Makes a dramatist of you. —*Life.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

March 18.—The relations between British and Russian troops at Tien-Tsin continue very strained, and clashes take place between the soldiers of both nations; the arbitration of Count von Waldersee is refused.

March 21.—Lord Lansdowne announces in the British parliament that by agreement between the British and Russian governments the danger of bloodshed at Tien-Tsin has been averted by each side agreeing to withdraw the troops from the disputed territory, leaving the merits of the controversy to be settled by the two governments.

SOUTH AFRICA.

March 19.—Mr. Chamberlain announces in the House of Commons that General Botha has rejected the terms of peace offered to him by Lord Kitchener, and that the other Boer leaders joined with him.

March 21.—Three Boer soldiers, tried and condemned on charges of treason and train-wrecking, are shot by order of Lord Kitchener; Philip Botha, brother of the Boer commander-in-chief, is killed in battle.

March 22.—The parliamentary papers giving peace negotiations between Generals Kitchener and Botha are made public; military operations in the Orange River Colony result in the capture of several Boer prisoners and large supplies.

March 23.—There is a renewal of guerilla war-

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New York, March 20, 1901.

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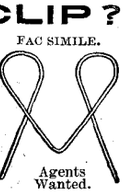

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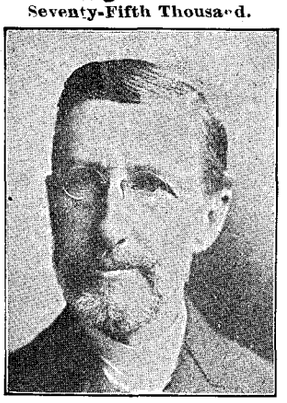

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fare in the Transvaal, the Boers attacking British envoys.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

March 18.—The ambassadors and ministers at the Court of St. James present their credentials to King Edward.

Cossacks, with whips, keep in control a student demonstration at St. Petersburg.

Mild rioting takes place among the Dublin students on the occasion of the inauguration of the new lord mayor; in the British House of Commons Mr. Redmond gives notice that he will object to the use of the title "Defender of the Faith" by King Edward.

March 19.—Disturbances among the Russian students continue; over seven hundred persons are arrested.

Edwin A. Abbey, the American artist, is commissioned by King Edward VII. to paint the scene of his coronation.

March 20.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York arrive at Gibraltar and are received with many expressions of loyalty.

March 21.—Andrew Carnegie arrives in London, where he talks freely regarding his gifts to New York and Pittsburg, repeating his statement that he had only begun to give away his surplus wealth; he declined to consider seriously the talk of candidacy for mayor of New York.

Charles P. Clark, a well-known New England railroad man, dies in Nice.

March 22.—The strike at Marseilles continues to spread and disorders are prevalent; the streets of the city are patrolled by cavalry.

March 23.—The preliminary steps for arbitrating the strike at Marseilles are agreed upon, and the troops are withdrawn from the streets of the city.

An unsuccessful attempt is made to assassinate Privy Councillor Pobiedonostzeff in St. Petersburg.

Floods in Spain cause great damage.

March 24.—Japanese cable advices state that the Korean Government has dismissed McLeavy Brown, director general of the Korean customs, and that Great Britain has entered protest.

Threatening letters are received by several of the Russian ministers; a plot against the life of the Czar is discovered; a hundred workmen are reported to have been killed in a fight with Cossacks in St. Petersburg.

Domestic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

March 18.—The President returns to Washington from attendance at ex-President Harrison's funeral in Indianapolis.

Losses aggregate $100,000 are caused by fire in St. Louis.

St. Patrick's day is celebrated by the Irish of many cities; David B. Hill speaks in Brooklyn.

March 19.—The will of ex-President Harrison is admitted to probate; it disposes of about $200,000 in specific bequests, mostly to relatives.

March 20.—Clinton L. Rossiter retires from the presidency of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and is succeeded by J. L. Greatsinger.

March 21.—The senatorial deadlock continues in Nebraska; D. E. Thompson, the Republican caucus nominee, gains two votes.

Senator Platt gives out a statement regarding differences of opinion between himself and Governor Odell as to police legislation; it is believed that the governor has refused to indorse Platt's state constabulary bill.

March 22.—A disfranchisement law is passed in Maryland which will have the effect of disfranchising about 26,000 negroes and 18,000 white men.

March 23.—Attorney-General Griggs tenders his his resignation to the President, to take effect on March 31, and announces his plans for resuming the practise of law.

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the razor of the new century, fully represents what it is branded, is worth its weight in gold, is a necessary requisite to a man desirous of transforming a disagreeable task into a delightful pleasure, and enjoying the luxury of shaving himself with ease and comfort.

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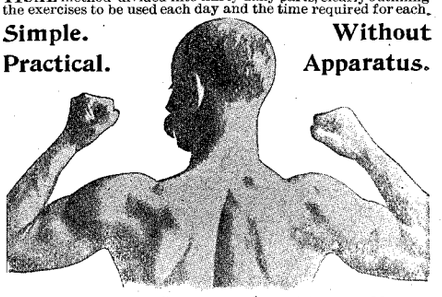

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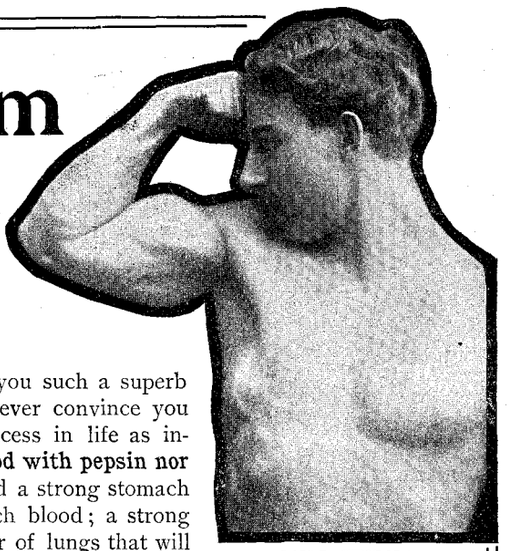

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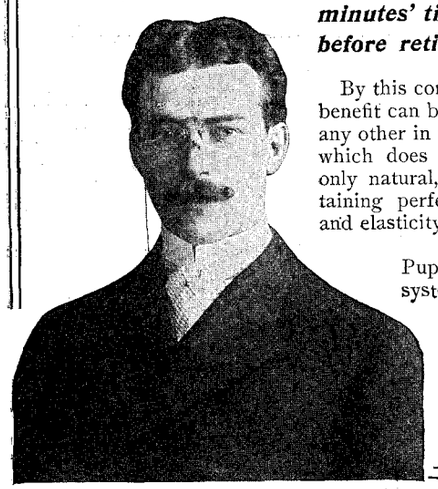

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Weight	137	150
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Very sincerely,
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The new Pacific steamship *Korea* is launched at Newport News; she is the largest vessel ever launched in this country.

President Hadley of Yale delivers an address on "Government by Public Opinion" at the Charter Day exercises of the University of California.

March 24.—Governor Odell confers with Senator Platt and the Republican leaders, in New York, and the announcement is made that no police bill will be introduced at Albany for the present.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

March 18.—*Philippines:* The Civil Commission decides to make a separate province of the Island of Marinduque, in the Philippines.

March 22.—An engagement in Cavité province, Luzon, results in the capture of many Filipino officers and men.

March 23.—General Funston, with a few officers and a company of scouts, engages in a daring attempt to capture Aguinaldo, who is believed to be in hiding in Isabella province, Luzon.

Payment for Cagayan, Sulu, and Sibutu is made to the Spanish Minister by Secretary Hay, and these islands become the property of the United States.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Solution of Problems.

No. 541.

Key-move, R—Q R 5.

No. 542.

1. Kt—B 4 / B—K 3	2. R x P ch / B or P x R	3. Kt—K 5, mate
1. ..... / B—Q 2	2. R—K 2 / Any	3. R or Kt mates
1. ..... / P x Kt!	2. R—K 4 ! / P x R	3. Q—Q 6, mate
	2. ..... / Kt—B 7	3. B—K 2, mate
	2. ..... / Kt x P	3. R—K 3, mate
	2. ..... / Any other	3. R—Q 4, mate

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; H. W. Barry, Boston; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Tarboro, N. C.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; A. R. Hann, Denton, Tex.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; D. G. Harris, Memphis, Tenn.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; the Rev. J. W. Young, Gilbertsville, N. Y.; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; V. Abraham, Cincinnati; A. S. Ormsby, Emmetsburg, Ia.; H. A. Horwood, Hoboken, N. J.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; D. W. Black, Port Colborne, Can; Dr. J. H. Stebbins, Geneva, N. Y.; D. Schandi, Corning, Ark.; F. F. Carroll, Aiken, S. C.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.

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Mont.; A. Taylor, Woodland Park, Colo.; G. H. R., Homer, Mich.; the Rev. A. T. G. Apple, Catawissa, Pa.; R. S. F., Cincinnati; G. R. London, Richmond, Va.

542 (only): R. H. Renshaw, Richmond, Va.; A. H. B., Hamilton, Mo.

Comments: "Solved 541 at a glance"—M. W. H.; "Both solved in a few minutes"—I. W. B.; "541 in five minutes; 542, nearly an hour"—C. R. O.; "One-half minute, and twelve minutes"—M. M.; "Both from diagram in seven minutes"—H. W. B.; "541 solved on first try"—W. W.; "541 thirty minutes"—F. H. J.; "Key-move clearly indicated"—W. R. C.; "Three, and forty-five minutes"—A. R. H.; "541, five minutes from diagram"—G. D.; "Fifteen, and thirty-five minutes"—D. G. H.; "Fifteen minutes; over two hours"—H. W. F.; "Nearly two hours"—J. E. W.; "Thirty-two minutes; about three hours"—O. C. B.; "At a glance; thirty minutes"—V. A.; "Thirty-four minutes; one hour and thirty minutes"—A. S. O.; "About an hour"—W. W. S.; "Half an hour; two hours"—D. W. B.; "Ten minutes; two hours"—J. H. S.

541 (only): "From diagram in fifteen minutes"—C. Q. De F.; "Forty-five minutes" O. J. B.; "One hour and thirty minutes"—S. H. D.; "Six minutes from diagram"—N. L. G.; "Half an hour"—A. J. H.; Twenty-three minutes"—F. S. S.; Thirty minutes"—J. H. M.

Very many solvers failed to get the solution of these problems because they didn't look far enough. Concerning 541, the key moves relied upon were Q x R P ch, B—Kt sq, ch. In each case R x Q or B *check*. The other move is Kt—Kt 6, *with the intention of cutting off the R, and mating* by B—Kt sq, or if R x Kt, then Q x R P mate. But this is stopped by P—K 4. The R must go to the Q R 5; then if P—K 4, 2 Kt—B 5, mate.

A number of solvers sent (542):

1. R—K 2 / Kt—B 7 2. Kt—B 7 / Any 3. Kt—K 5 mate.

This is stopped by 2. ..... / Kt x P.

In addition to those reported, Dr. J. H. S., got Mackenzie's end-game. A. G. Beer, Ashland, O., 537 and 539.

Twenty-seven States and Canada represented by our solvers this week.

ERRATUM.

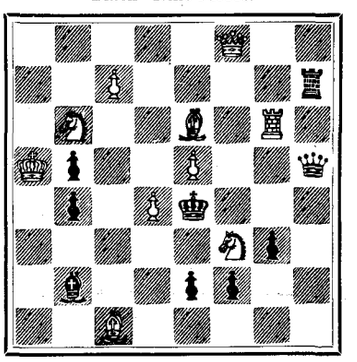
Problem 544 is unsound.

Problem 546.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By A KNIGHT, Hillsboro, Tex.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Ten pieces.

White mates in three moves.

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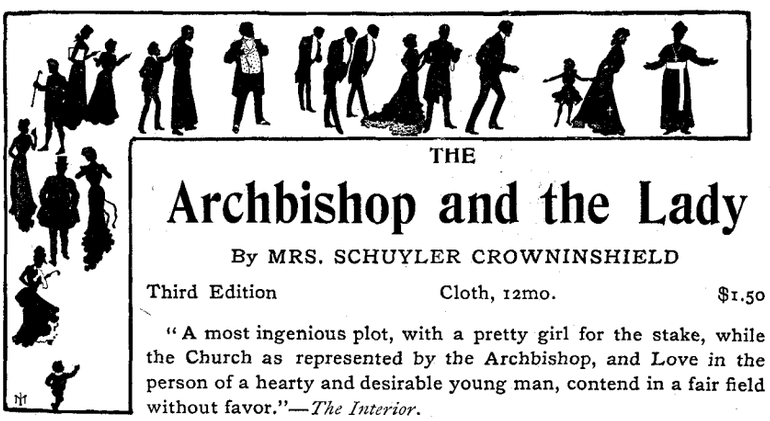

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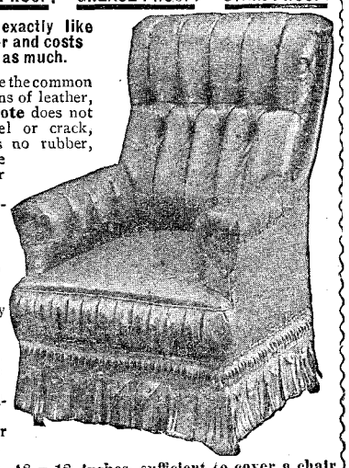

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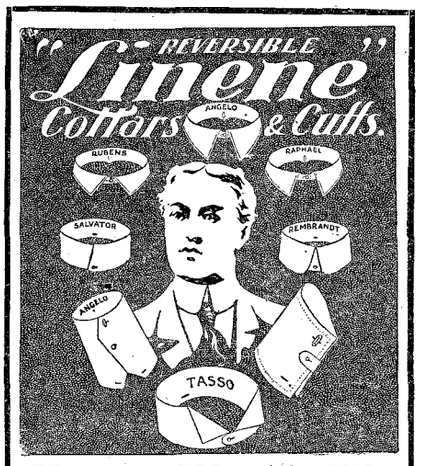

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